BEGINNERS' LATIN

BY THE DIRECT METHOD

CHICKERING and HOADLEY

3 1761 04388 2208

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

http://www.archive.org/details/beginnerslatinby00chicuoft

BEGINNERS' LATIN BY THE DIRECT METHOD

Lat. Gr
C5336b

BEGINNERS' LATIN
BY THE
DIRECT METHOD

BY

EDWARD C. CHICKERING, Ph.D.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL LANGUAGES IN JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

AND

HARWOOD HOADLEY, Ph.D.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL LANGUAGES IN JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

143498
13. 8. 17

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON

Copyright 1914, by
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

B

PREFACE

THIS book presents a series of Latin lessons for beginners, based on the principles of the Direct Method, and is the result of class-room experiments covering several years.

In it is included all the syntax recommended in Byrne and in the standard syllabi for the first year of Latin. Five hundred of the commonest words in high school Latin, as shown in Lodge, are printed in the General Vocabulary in heavy type. This vocabulary is intended primarily to suggest the meanings of words previously studied. Except for 'si,' 'aliquis,' and a few others, only such words as have already occurred in the lessons are used in the explanations. It also provides abundant means for developing the pupils' powers of expression through the memorizing of definitions. It is supplemented by pictures illustrating certain of the stories. — In the matter of hidden quantity Hale and Buck's Grammar has been generally followed.

For the benefit of teachers unfamiliar with the Direct Method, there are given on page xiii and following of the Teachers' Edition a discussion of the nature and principles of the Direct Method; general directions to teachers; and specific suggestions for the teaching of the individual lessons.

In the individual lessons, the following features may be noted:

(1) Nouns, adjectives and pronouns are developed together by cases, not by declensions. With each set of forms are taught all the constructions for that particular case which are to be taught at all.

(2) The Verb is developed by mood-tenses, not by conjugations.

(3) Indirect Discourse is introduced almost at the very beginning, and in such a way that the pupils never know of its terrors.

(4) Forms and syntax are taught together by means of paradigm-sentences and type-sentences, to be memorized absolutely.

(5) These sentences are easily acted or have the form of acrostics; hence they are readily memorized.

(6) Type-questions are to be memorized with each paradigm. By means of these, there is constantly demanded of the pupil self-expression, first formal, later free, on all manner of topics.

(7) While the Nominative Case is of course to be used freely from the outset, its formal study, because of the irregularity of its forms, has been postponed until the other cases have been taught.

(8) The earlier Reading-sections consist of well-known stories. The appearance of familiar tales in unfamiliar dress not merely stimulates interest but greatly facilitates the task of comprehension. A language extremely difficult in itself, plus subject-matter altogether strange if not unintelligible, has caused the downfall of far too many pupils. The later stories cover a wider field, including mythology, both Greek and Roman, and Cæsarian episodes.

After the lessons is a summary of forms, and a short collection of Latin verses for memorizing at the teacher's discretion.

No one engaged in work of this kind can fail to realize his indebtedness to Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, the pioneer for the Direct Method in Latin. The authors count themselves especially fortunate in having as their colleague Dr. Carl A. Krause, whose enthusiastic and successful work in the Direct Method for Modern Languages has been a great inspiration to them in their efforts. They wish to express their grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Theodore C. Mitchill, Principal of the Jamaica High School, to Mr. Darwin L. Bardwell, District Superintendent assigned to High Schools in the New York City Department of Education, and to the New York State Examinations Board, whose support has made possible their testing of this method. They are likewise under special obligation to Professor

Nelson G. McCrea of Columbia University for his encouragement and for certain detailed criticisms of the text; and to Miss Lydia F. Root, Mr. Roscoe A. Grant and Mr. Jacob Mann, their colleagues in the Classical Department, who have worked out the lessons in class and given many helpful suggestions.

THE AUTHORS.

CONTENTS

PAGE

SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUPIL 2

PĒNSA DISCIPULĪS CŌNSCRĪPTA

I. Verba: Actīvum Praesēns, Imperātīvum et Indicātīvum. Fōrmula I Singulāris 3
II. Verba: Actīvum Praesēns, Imperātīvum et Indicātīvum. Fōrmula I Plūrālis 3
III. Nōmina: Accūsātīvus Singulāris. Fōrmula II Singulāris 4
IV. Praepositiōnēs cum Accūsātīvō. Fōrmula III . . . 5
V. Nōmina et Prōnōmina: Accūsātīvus Plūrālis. Fōrmula II Plūrālis 6
VI. Verba: Actīvum Praesēns, Īnfīnītīvum. Ōrātiō Oblīqua 7
VII. Adiectīva cum Nōminibus Concordantia 9
VIII. Adiectīva Varia 11
IX. Numerī. "Quantum Spatī et Quam Diū." "Quōmodo Diēs Mēnsēs Annōs Agāmus" 12
X. Nōmina, Adiectīva, Prōnōmina: Casus Genetīvus Singulāris. Fōrmula IV 14
XI. "Dē Puellā Illā Cucullō Rubrō Indūtā" 15
XII. Nōmina, Adiectīva, Prōnōmina: Casus Genetīvus Plūrālis. Fōrmula IV 17
XIII. "Dē Agricolā Fatuō" 18

PAGE

XIV. Verba: Actīvum Praeteritum Indicātīvum. Partēs Prīncipālēs 19
XV. Verba: Actīvum Praeteritum Īnfīnītīvum. "Dē Volpe et Ūvīs" 21
XVI. Nōmina, Adiectīva, Prōnōmina: Casus Datīvus. Fōrmula IV 22
XVII. "Dē Puerō Illō Quī in Nāve Flagrante Stābat" 24
XVIII. "Dē Tribus Vīlicīs" 25
XIX. Nōmina, Adiectīva, Prōnōmina: Casus Ablātīvus. Fōrmula IV 26
XX. Casus Ablātīvus: Syntaxis 27
XXI. "Dē Iōanne Illō et Vīte Fabālī" 29
XXII. Nōmina, Adiectīva, Prōnōmina. Casus Nōminātīvus 30
XXIII. "Dē Cane et Umbrā Eius." Sum. Possum . 32
XXIV. "Dē Mīlite Standiscō et Amōre Eius" 33
XXV. Nōmina, Adiectīva, Prōnōmina: Genus Neutrum 35
XXVI. "Dē Cane et Bove." Fābula duōbus modīs scrīpta 36
XXVII. Quaestiōnum et Respōnsōrum Cōnspectus . . 38
XXVIII. Verba: Vōx Passīva. Tempora Praesēns et Praeteritum 40
XXIX. Adiectīva: Comparātiō. "Dē Cane et Armāriō Vacuō" 41
XXX. "Dē Anū Quae in Soleā Vivēbat" 43
XXXI. Verba: Tempus Futūrum, Actīvum et Passīvum. Verba Dēpōnentia. Sum. Possum . 44
XXXII. "Dē Tībīcine Illō et Tībiīs Eius" 46
XXXIII. Verba: Tempora Plūsquamperfectum et Futūrum Perfectum 47
XXXIV. "Dē Puerīs in Silvā Mortuīs." Quī 49
XXXV. Verba: Tempus Imperfectum 50
XXXVI. "Dē Geōrgiō et Cerasō" 51
XXXVII. Verba: Indicātīvī et Īnfīnītīvī Cōnspectus . . 52
XXXVIII. Participia Verbōrum. Volō. Nōlō. Mālō . . 54
XXXIX. "Dē Phaethonte" 56

PAGE

XL. "Dē Proserpinā." I 57
XLI. Verba: Quaestiō Oblīqua. Fōrmula V. Subiūnctīvum Praesēns 58
XLII. "Dē Proserpinā." II 59
XLIII. Verba: Clausulae Fīnālēs. Fōrmula VI. Subiūnctīvum Imperfectum 60
XLIV. "Dē Proserpinā." III 62
XLV. Verba: Subiūnctīvum Perfectum et Plūsquamperfectum. Cum. Fōrmula VII 63
XLVI. "Dē Proeliō cum Nerviīs ā Caesare Factō." I . 65
XLVII. Clausulae Cōnsecūtīvae. Cōnsecūtiō Temporum. Fōrmula VIII 66
XLVIII. "Dē Proeliō cum Nerviīs ā Caesare Factō." II . 67
XLIX. Ablātīvum Absolūtum. "Dē Larā" 68
L. "Dē C. Iūlī Caesaris Rēbus Gestīs" 69

Appendix Grammaticus 71

Poēmata 81

Index Verbōrum 87

PICTŪRAE

Puella Cucullō Rubrō indūta et Avia . . . . . *ad* 16
Agricola Fatuus et Fundus Eius . . . . . *ad* 18
Volpis et Ūvae . . . . . *ad* 22
Puer et Nāvis Flagrans . . . . . *ad* 24
Iōannēs Vītis Fabālis Gigās . . . . . *ad* 30
Canis Carō Carrus . . . . . *ad* 32
Prīscilla et Nūptiae Eius . . . . . *ad* 34
Magistrātūs Mūrēs Tībīcen . . . . . *ad* 46
Geōrgius Cerasus . . . . . *ad* 52
Castra et Proelium Caesaris . . . . . *ad* 66

BEGINNERS' LATIN BY THE DIRECT METHOD

SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUPIL

In studying and practising the lessons in this book, you must be sure to do the following things if you wish to succeed:

I. Keep the English words out of your mind entirely.

II. Always connect the Latin words, in your mind, directly with the act or thing which they represent.

III. Always commit to memory whatever your teacher tells you to learn, with absolute thoroughness, until you can recite and write it rapidly without a single error.

IV. You will learn how to use the Latin words and sentences by practice in class. Try hard to follow and understand whatever your teacher and classmates do, and watch for mistakes.

V. Always ask your teacher immediately about anything which you do not understand.

VI. Always ask him for special help and practice when you feel yourself weak.

VII. Try to teach the lessons to those at home.

So long as you study hard, think in Latin, pay close attention and ask questions, you are on the road to success.

PĒNSUM I

The *first formula*, printed below, shows how to give a command to a person, and also how to say what I am doing, what you are doing, what he or she is doing. Notice that the initial letters of the Latin words spell "*first.*"

The words in the first column you use in giving a command to a person. Those in the second, third and fourth columns answer the questions:

Quid facis? Quid faciō? Quid facit?

ACCIPE FŌRMULAM PRĪMAM SINGULĀREM:

Ferī!	**Feriō.**	**Ferīs.**	**Ferit.**
Indue!	**Induō.**	**Induis.**	**Induit.**
Rape!	**Rapiō.**	**Rapis.**	**Rapit.**
Spectā!	**Spectō.**	**Spectās.**	**Spectat.**
Torquē!	**Torqueō.**	**Torquēs.**	**Torquet.**

PĒNSUM II

Below is Fōrmula I in the plural, and below that are some new words. When we say ***vidē*** *is like* ***torquē*** we mean that to tell what *we* are doing we do not say 'vidīmus' nor 'vidāmus' but **vidēmus.**

Learn to say the formula without thinking of any English words; try always to make the act suggest directly the Latin word.

The words in the first column are used in giving a command to two or more persons. Those in the second, third and fourth answer the questions:

Quid facitis? Quid facimus? Quid faciunt?

ACCIPE FŌRMULAM PRĪMAM PLŪRĀLEM:

Ferīte!	**Ferīmus.**	**Ferītis.**	**Feriunt.**
Induite!	**Induimus.**	**Induitis.**	**Induunt.**
Rapite!	**Rapimus.**	**Rapitis.**	**Rapiunt.**
Spectāte!	**Spectāmus.**	**Spectātis.**	**Spectant.**
Torquēte!	**Torquēmus.**	**Torquētis.**	**Torquent.**

Like **torquē** are **vidē, abstergē.**

Like **indue** are **bibe, intende, ērige, pōne, tange, scrībe, claude, surge.**

Like **rape** are **cape, fac** (not **face**).

Like **ferī** is **aperī.**

PĒNSUM III

In this formula you take up nouns. Notice that the initial letters of the Latin sentences spell "*madame.*"

When we say, for instance, that ***sellam** is like **mappam***, we mean that we do not say 'sellum' nor 'sellem,' but **sellam:** — and correspondingly with the other groups of words.

Always associate the Latin words, in your mind, directly with the act or the thing which they represent.

The nouns in this lesson answer questions like:

Quid torqueō? Quid bibis?
Quid intendimus? Quid ērigunt?

But your answer will not be complete unless you repeat the verb also, in the proper person and number.

FŌRMULAM SECUNDAM SINGULĀREM HABĒTIS:

Mappam torquē! Mappam torqueō. Mappam torquēs, et c.

Aquam bibe!

Digitum intende!

Aurem tange!

Manum ērige!

Effigiem vidē!

Like **mappam** are **aquam, crētam, sellam, iānuam, puellam, mēnsam, fenestram.**

Like **aurem** is **parietem.**

Like **digitum** are **librum, puerum.**

PĒNSUM IV

In this lesson you have prepositions. In studying the sentences remember how the acts naturally follow one another. Always try to connect the Latin sentences with the *act;* do your best to keep the English out of your mind.

These prepositional phrases answer the question

Ubi?

except that **Ad** and **In** answer the question

Quō? or Ad quid?

FŌRMULAM TERTIAM HABĒTIS:

Trāns līmen ī!

In cellam venī!

Per cellam ambulā!

Contrā sellam stā!

Ad sellam ī!

Ante sellam stā!
Post sellam stā!
Circum sellam ī!
Subter sellam stā!
Super sellam stā!
Inter sellās stā!

Stā and **ambulā** are like **spectā.**
Venī is like **ferī.**
Ī is like no other word you know; here is its formula:

SINGULĀRIS:	**Ī!**	**Eō.**	**Īs.**	**It.**
PLŪRĀLIS:	**Īte!**	**Īmus.**	**Ītis.**	**Eunt.**

PĒNSUM V

In this lesson you have nouns in the plural. When we said in Lesson III, that ***sellam***, for instance, *is like* ***mappam***, we meant also that *in the plural* the words are similarly alike. As we have 'mappās,' so we have **sellās**, or 'mēnsās,' not 'sellōs' nor 'mēnsūs.' If you do not understand 'aquās,' ask your teacher. (We cannot have 'crētam' in the plural at all because the Romans did not so use the word.)

You also have some pronouns; these have a spelling peculiar to themselves.

The nouns in this formula answer questions like

Quae torqueō? Quae tangitis?

Of the pronouns, ***quem*** *and* ***quōs*** *are the questions,* to which *the others are the answers.* Questions beginning with **quae?** or **quid?** (Pēnsum III) *refer to things,* not persons.

FŌRMULAM SECUNDAM PLŪRĀLEM HABĒTIS:

Mappās torquē!

Aquās bibe!

Digitōs intende!

Aurēs tange!

Manūs ērige!

Effigiēs vidē!

PRŌNŌMINA HABĒTIS:

Quem? Eum (eam); hunc (hanc); illum (illam); mē, tē, sē.
Quōs? Eōs (eās); hōs (hās); illōs (illās); nōs, vōs, sē.

PĒNSUM VI

I. When I do anything, and tell what I am doing (as for instance 'mappam feriō'), if for any reason you wish me to repeat my words, you may ask me, 'Quid dīcis?' and I will answer, 'Dīcō mē mappam ferīre.'

II. Similarly, if you perform the act, and I tell you what you are doing ('mappam ferīs'), if you wish me to repeat my words, you may ask me, 'Quid dīcis?' and my answer will be, 'Dīcō tē mappam ferīre.'

III. Again, if Glabrio does the thing, and I tell what he does ('mappam ferit'), in case you wish me to repeat my words you may ask me, 'Quid dīcis?' and I will answer, 'Dīcō Glabriōnem (or 'illum puerum') mappam ferīre.' Or if Marcella tells what Glabrio

does, and you want her words repeated, you may ask me, 'Quid dīcit?' and I will answer, 'Dīcit Glabriōnem mappam ferīre.'

IV. But if Glabrio does the thing *and also* says, 'Feriō,' then if you ask me or anyone to repeat Glabrio's words, the question of course will be, 'Quid dīcit?' and the answer will be, 'Dīcit sē mappam ferīre.' We could not now say, 'Dīcit illum puerum ferīre mappam,' for that would mean that Glabrio was telling us that *someone else* was doing it and not he himself.

V. In no case can a person say simply, 'Dīcō (or 'dīcis' or 'dīcit') ferīre,' for he would not be telling who did the thing. He must always put in some word like 'mē' or 'tē' or 'sē' or 'illum' or something else to show clearly *who* performed the act, as, for example, 'Dīcō tē et Mārcum ferīre.'

VI. When I use 'dīcō' (or any of the new verbs given below, and often 'videō') I must give the verb which goes with it a special form, — and this form never changes, no matter who or how many do the thing. For 'feriō' it is 'ferīre'; the forms for the other verbs are given below at *B*.

A. Sequitur Fōrmula.

Respondet quaestiōnibus **Quid dīcis?**
vel **Quid dīcō?** vel **Quid dīcit?** et cēterīs.

Feriō. . . . . Dīcō mē ferīre.
Ferīs. . . . . Dīcō tē ferīre.
Ferit. . . . . Dīcō illum (illam) ferīre.
"Feriō." . . . . Dīcit sē ferīre.

Ferīmus. . . . . **Dīcō nōs ferīre.**

Ferītis. . . . . . **Dīcō vōs ferīre.**

Feriunt. . . . . . **Dīcō illōs (illās) ferīre.**

"**Ferīmus.**" . . . **Dīcunt sē ferīre.**

B. Similēs fōrmās — Īnfīnītīva — aliōrum verbōrum habēmus.

Feriō:	**ferīre;**	item **aperīre** et c.
Induō:	**induere;**	item **intendere** et c.
Rapiō:	**rapere;**	item **capere** et c
Spectō:	**spectāre;**	item **stāre** et c.
Torqueō:	**torquēre;**	item **vidēre** et c.
Eō:	**īre.**	

Exempla: **Induō:** — **dīcō mē induere.** **Spectās:** — **dīcō tē spectāre.**

C. Verba nova: **dīc** (sim. **indue**, sed **dīc**, nōn **dīce**): **crēde** (sim. **indue**): **putā** (sim. **spectā**): **scītō** (sim. **ferī**), sed **scītō**, nōn **scī.**

PĒNSUM VII

This lesson gives you some pronominal adjectives and some descriptive adjectives. It also tells you the gender of the nouns you have had thus far.

A. Adiectīva Prōnōminālia.

They answer the questions:

Quem?	**Quam?**	**Quōs?**	**Quās?**
Hunc	**Hanc**	**Hōs**	**Hās**
Illum	**Illam**	**Illōs**	**Illās**
Eum	**Eam**	**Eōs**	**Eās**

B. Adiectīva.

They answer the questions:

Quālem?	Quālem?	Quālēs?	Quālēs?
Altum	Altam	Altōs	Altās
Humilem	Humilem	Humilēs	Humilēs
Longum	Longam	Longōs	Longās
Brevem	Brevem	Brevēs	Brevēs

C. Genera Nōminum:

Manum, *f.* Aurem, *f.* Puellam, *f.* Librum, *m.* Effigiem, *f.*
Parietem, *m.* Mappam, *f.* Digitum, *m.*
Aquam, *f.* Puerum, *m.*
Crētam, *f.*
Sellam, *f.*
Iānuam, *f.*
Mēnsam, *f.*
Fenestram, *f.*

I. If I ask you "*Cuius generis* est vōx crētam (or digitum)?" answer "*Fēminīnī generis* est vōx crētam," or "*Masculīnī generis* est vōx digitum," etc.

II. If I ask you "Cūr *fenestram longam* et non fenestram *longum* dīcimus?" answer "*Longam* et nōn longum dīcimus, propterea quod fenestram *fēminīnī* est generis, et adiectīvum *longam*, nōn longum, *fēminīnī* est generis," etc.

III. If I ask you "Cūr *manūs longās* et nōn manūs *longam* dīcimus?" answer "Propterea quod vōx manūs *plūrālī* est in numerō, et vōx *longās*, nōn longam, plūrālī in numerō est."

PĒNSUM VIII

ADIECTĪVA:

Quālem?	Quālem?	Quālēs?	Quālēs?
Utrum?	Utram?	Utrōs?	Utrās?
Bonum	Bonam	Bonōs	Bonās
Malum	Malam	Malōs	Malās
Parvum	Parvam	Parvōs	Parvās
Magnum	Magnam	Magnōs	Magnās
Celerem	Celerem	Celerēs	Celerēs
Lentum	Lentam	Lentōs	Lentās
Gravem	Gravem	Gravēs	Gravēs
Levem	Levem	Levēs	Levēs
Veterem	Veterem	Veterēs	Veterēs
Novum	Novam	Novōs	Novās
Longum	Longam	Longōs	Longās
Brevem	Brevem	Brevēs	Brevēs
Altum	Altam	Altōs	Altās
Humilem	Humilem	Humilēs	Humilēs
Lātum	Lātam	Lātōs	Lātās
Angustum	Angustam	Angustōs	Angustās
Absentem	Absentem	Absentēs	Absentēs
Praesentem	Praesentem	Praesentēs	Praesentēs
Mundum	Mundam	Mundōs	Mundās
Sordidum	Sordidam	Sordidōs	Sordidās
Quem?	Quam?	Quōs?	Quās?
Hunc	Hanc	Hōs	Hās
Illum	Illam	Illōs	Illās
Eum	Eam	Eōs	Eās

Meum	**Meam**	**Meōs**	**Meās**
Tuum	**Tuam**	**Tuōs**	**Tuās**
Suum	**Suam**	**Suōs**	**Suās**
Nostrum	**Nostram**	**Nostrōs**	**Nostrās**
Vestrum	**Vestram**	**Vestrōs**	**Vestrās**
Suum	**Suam**	**Suōs**	**Suās**

PĒNSUM IX

Ecce numerī et sententiae.

I. Numerōs Habēs:

Respondent quaestiōnī **Quot?**

Ūnum, Ūnam	**Quīnque**	**Novem**
Duōs, Duās	**Sex**	**Decem**
Trēs, Trēs	**Septem**	**Ūndecim**
Quattuor	**Octō**	**Duodecim**

II. Sententiās Ēdisce:

(*a*) **Quam diū** labōrās? . . . . **Septem hōrās** labōrō.

(*b*) **Quantum spatī** librum portās? . . . . . **xii passūs** librum portō.

(*c*) **Quam altam** mēnsam et **quam longōs** stilōs habēs? . . . . . Mēnsam **duōs pedēs et dīmidium altam**, stilōs **septem ūnciās et dīmidium longōs** habeō.

III. Quō Modō Diēs Mēnsēs Annōs Agās. Lege.

Octō hōrās dormīs. Sex vel septem hōrās labōrās: recitās, litterās scrībis, librōs legis, multās rēs ēdiscis. Duās hōrās cibum edis. Octō vel septem hōrās vel lūdis vel aliās rēs facis. Sīc diem agis.

Per mēnsem vīgintī diēs ad lūdum commeās, decem diēs fēriās habēs. Per annum x mēnsēs labōrās, duōs mēnsēs fēriās habēs. Sīc mēnsem et annum agis.

Octō annōs ad lūdum grammaticum, quattuor annōs ad lūdum superiōrem commeās. Multās rēs ad lūdum portās: librōs, aliōs quattuor ūnciās lātōs, aliōs quīnque ūnciās lātōs: et rēgulam ūnum pedem longam: stilōs quoque et calamōs sex vel septem ūnciās longōs. Mēnsam habēs duōs pedēs et dīmidium altam, trēs pedēs longam, duōs pedēs lātam.

Iam dīc mihi, quam diū ad lūdum commeās? Quot librōs habēs? Quam longōs stilōs habēs? Et quam diū labōrās?

IV. Novās Vōcēs Habēs. Īnspice et Trānscrībe Accūrātissimē.

Litteram, litterās, *f.*	Dormī	(Ferī)
Ūnciam, ūnciās, *f.*	Scrībe	(Indue)
Hōram, hōrās, *f.*	Lege	
Rēgulam, rēgulās, *f.*	Ēdisce	
Fēriās, *f.*	Lūde	
Pedem, pedēs, *m.*	Age	
Mēnsem, mēnsēs, *m.*	Ede	
Gradum, gradūs, *m.*	Recitā	(Spectā)
Passum, passūs, *m.*	Commeā	
Diem, diēs, *m.*	Portā	
Rem, rēs, *f.*	Labōrā	
Annum, annōs, *m.*	Multum, multam	
Lūdum, lūdōs, *m.*	Vīgintī	
Stilum, stilōs, *m.*	Grammaticum, grammaticam	
Calamum, calamōs, *m.*	Superiōrem, superiōrem	
Cibum, *m.*	Alium, aliam	

PĒNSUM X

In hōc pēnsō, sententiās in quīnque partēs dispositās habētis. Prīmae sententiae in ūnā quāque parte positae (exemplī grātiā, *manum ērigō, aurem tangō,* et c.) quaestiōnī "*quid?*" respondent, et similēs sunt sententiīs in Pēnsō III scrīptīs. Cēterae sententiae (e.g., **manūs** *digitōs porrigō,* **auris** *pictūram spectō,* et c.)

quaestiōnī novae **Cuius?** plērumque respondent

(sed īnspicite sententiās īnfrā scrīptās).

Fōrmula IV (Quārta):

Manum ērigō.
Manūs digitōs porrigō.

Aurem tangō.
Auris pictūram spectō.

Puellam videō.
Puellae mēnsam videō.

Librum teneō.
Librī pāginam legō.

Effigiem videō.
Effigiēī capillōs tangō.

Hās sententiās, sī nōn ēdiscitis, necesse est saepe perlegere.

A. **Manūs brevis** (**longae**) digitōs porrigō.
Pedis brevis (**longī**) digitōs porrigō.

B. **Meam** manum ērigō; **meōs** librōs teneō.
Tuās aurēs tangō; **tuum** pedem tangō.
Eius puerī (puellae) librum teneō.
Illīus puerī (puellae) librum teneō.
Huius puerī (puellae) librum teneō.
Suam aurem tangit; **suōs** librōs tenet.

QUAESTIŌNĒS ET RESPŌNSA:

I. **Cuius?** . . . . (Huic quaestiōnī respondent sententiae in sectiōne "B" suprā scrīptae.)

II. **Cuius?** . . . . Videō puerum possidēre librum:
videō puerum, **possessōrem librī.**
Videō puellam scrībere fābulam:
videō puellam, **scrīptōrem fābulae.**

III. **Cuius?** . . . . Videō puellam advenīre:
videō **adventum puellae.**
Sentiō puerum timēre:
sentiō **timōrem puerī.**

IV. **Quālem?** vel **Cuius?** . . } Papȳrum capiō, et **saccum papȳrī** faciō: cibum in hōc saccō pōnō; iam **saccum cibī plēnum** habeō.

V. **Quālem?** . . . Librum gravem videō:
librum magnae gravitātis videō.
Discipulum stupidum habeō:
discipulum terribilis stupiditātis habeō.

VI. **Quantum?** . . . Nōn tōtum parietem, sed **partem parietis** spectō.

PĒNSUM XI

Fābulam nārrō. Attendite, et aurēs vestrās ērigite. Dīcō hanc fābulam quīnque partēs habēre.

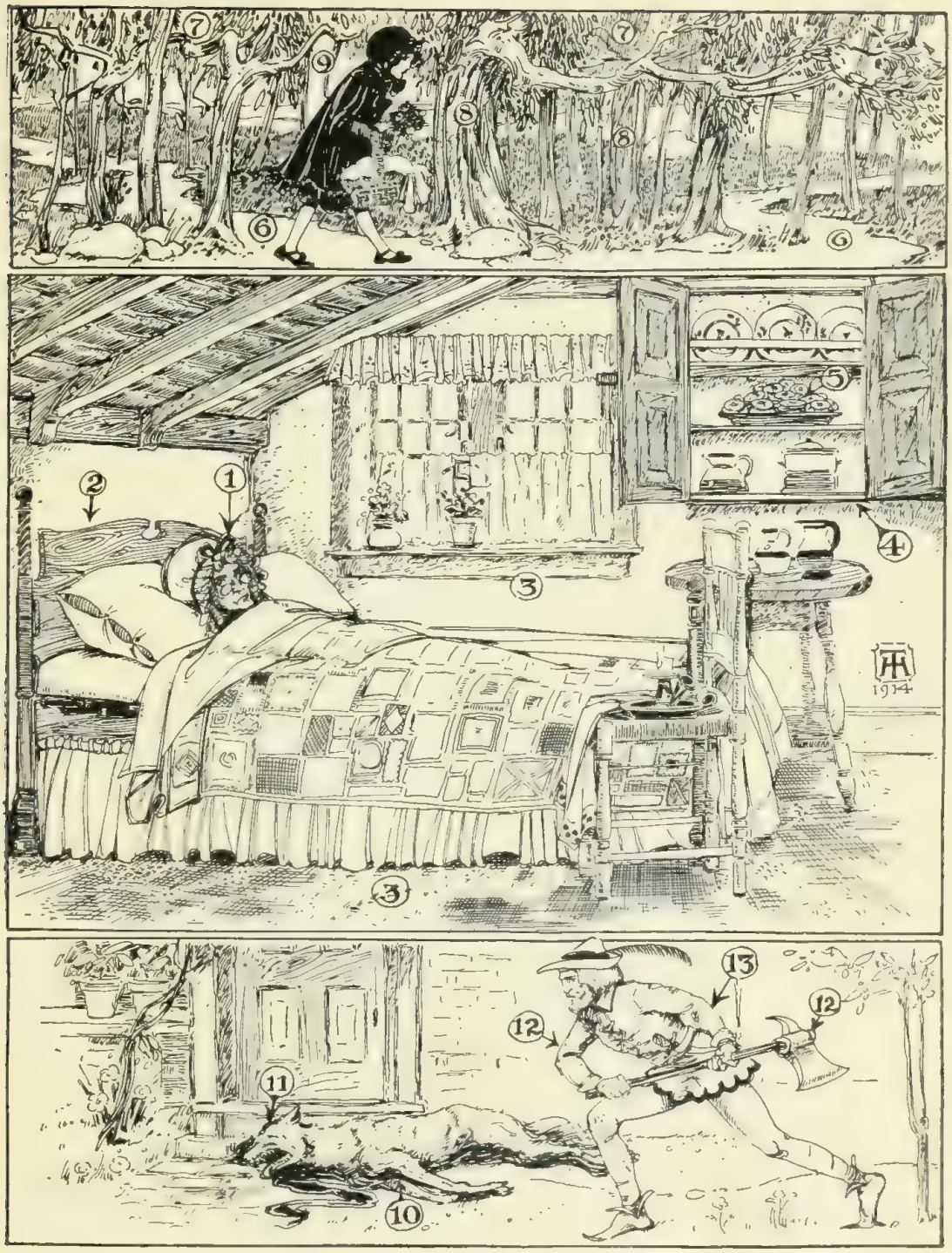
I. Anum videō. Anum pauperem et miseram videō. Vīllam quoque huius anūs pauperis et miserae spectō. Crēdō hanc anum nōn bene vītam agere. Videō anum in vīllam suam īre, vīllae iānuam claudere. 5

II. Iam puellam videō. Neptem illīus anūs videō. Cucullum rubrum induit: saccum alūtae capit, et cibum in saccō pōnit. Per viam magnam partem diēī per silvam ambulat, et saccum cibī plēnum ad aviam suam portat.

III. Sed subitō — lupum videt, lupum magnum et terribilem; dīcō puellam lupum terribilis magnitūdinis vidēre. Nunc lupum latīnē dīcere audiō, "Salvē, puella: quō īs?" et puellam respondēre, "Ad aviae vīllam hunc saccum cibī plēnum portō." Iam quid putātis lupum facere? Videt puellam cucullum rubrum possidēre — dīcō eum illam possessōrem cucullī rubrī spectāre. Dīcit sē possessōrem cucullī et cibī amāre: dīcit "Ō pulchra puella, amō tē. Dā mihi cucullum tuum." Et videō lupum cucullum capere et induere; et puellam subter arborem cōnsīdere.

IV. Iam quid putātis? Celeriter ad aviae vīllam it — dīcō lupum īre — et anum reperit et — edit! Tum puellam exspectat; dīcō lupum adventum puellae exspectāre. Et nōnne scītis puellam ad aviae vīllam celeriter venīre, et nōn aviam suam reperīre, sed cucullum et lupum terribilem invenīre?

V. Sed vēnātōrem venīre videt — adventum vēnātōris spectat, et hunc virum lupum interficere videt; — mortem lupī spectat, et gaudet. Nōnne putātis vēnātōrem, servātōrem puellae, gaudēre? Et patrem et mātrem puellae gaudēre? Sed crēdō hōs dolēre quoque. Cūr dolent?



PUELLA CUCULLŌ RUBRŌ INDŪTA ET AVIA

1. anus iacet. 2. lectulus. 3. vīlla. 4. armārium. 5. placentae. 6. via. 7. silva. 8. arbor. 9. cucullus. 10. lupus. 11. mors lupī. 12. lupus interficitur. 13. vēnātor.

PĒNSUM XII

Habēmus iterum fōrmulās Pēnsī X, sed nunc in numerō plūrālī scrīptās. Novae sententiae

quaestiōnī **Quōrum?** plōrumque respondent.

FŌRMULA IV (QUĀRTA):

Manūs ērigō.
Manuum digitōs porrigō.

Aurēs tangō.
Aurium pictūram spectō.

Pedēs tangō.
Pedum plantās tangō.

Puellās videō.
Puellārum mēnsās videō.

Librōs teneō.
Librōrum pāginās legō.

Effigiēs videō.
Effigiērum capillōs tangō.

Hās sententiās, sī nōn ēdiscitis, necesse est saepe perlegere.

A. Puellārum **brevium** (altārum) mēnsās videō.
Puellārum **breviōrum** mēnsās videō.
Librōrum **brevium** (longōrum) pāginās legō.
Librōrum **breviōrum** pāginās legō.

B. **Nostrās** manūs ērigimus.
Nostrum lūdum frequentāmus.
Vestram patriam amātis.
Vestrōs pedēs tangitis.
Eōrum (puerōrum) librōs tenēmus.
Eārum (puellārum) librōs tenēmus.

Illōrum (puerōrum) librōs tenēmus.
Illārum (puellārum) librōs tenēmus.
Hōrum (puerōrum) librōs tenēmus.
Hārum (puellārum) librōs tenēmus.
Suās manūs ērigunt.
Suum lūdum frequentant.

PĒNSUM XIII

I. Fundum videō, fundum parvum et malum; dīcō hunc fundum angustōs agrōs habēre, et malās herbās et arborēs paucās et humilēs, et malōs frūctūs; dīcō mē fundum magnae sterilitātis vidēre. Num tū illum fundum possidēre vīs? Nōn crēdō.

II. Sed dīcō agricolam illum fundum possidēre. Et iam agricolam videō; possessōrem huius sterilis fundī, et hārum sterilium arborum spectō. Ēheu, nōn gaudeō; doleō; miseret mē huius īnfēlīcis agricolae. Sed cūr putās hunc agricolam tam malum fundum habēre? Ego sciō. Numquam labōrat, semper somniat. Nōnne intellegis?

III. Sed videō agricolam sē commovēre. Quō it? Ad arborēs venit, paucōs frūctūs carpit (dīcō agricolam arborum frūctūs, nōn herbārum frūctūs, carpere), et in corbe suō frūctūs pōnit. Tum hunc corbem frūctuum plēnum capit, et per viam ambulāre incipit. Quid volt? Crēdō agricolam velle ad urbem īre et corbem frūctuum plēnum vēndere.

IV. Sed quid facit? Ad arborem venit, subter arborem cōnsīdit, ante sē corbem illum frūctuum plēnum

Agricola Fatuus et Fundus Eius

1. fundus. 2. ager. 3. 4. herbae. 5. flōrēs. 6. frūctus. 7. frondēs. 8. avis. 9. agricola. 10. frūctum carpit. 11. corbis. 12. urbs.

pōnit, oculōs claudit, dormit. Ō pessimum agricolam! Iam somniat sē ad tabernam mercātōris amīcī pervenīre, et frūctūs illōs vēndere. Sē iam multōs nummōs habēre putat (dīcō agricolam putāre sē magnam pecūniam habēre).

V. Nōnne putās agricolam crēdere sē bene vītam agere? Sed auscultā. Dīcō agricolam nunc somniāre sē uxōrem pulchram dūcere, et sē uxōrem mīrābilis pulchritūdinis habēre. Putat sē faciem uxōris (vel pulchritūdinem faciēī) amāre, sed linguam uxōris et vōcēs mordācēs nōn omnīnō amāre. Somniat sē uxōrem — ferīre! Sed rē vērā corbem ferit, et sīc meritō corbem illum frūctuum plēnum et nummōs et fundum et uxōrem āmittit.

VI. Iam dīcite mihi, ō discipulī et discipulae, sī lēctiōnēs vestrās nōn ēdiscitis, — sī nōn labōrātis, sed dormītis et somniātis, — quid?

PĒNSUM XIV

Sī pēnsum tuum, heri male scrīptum, hodiē bene corrigis, tibi dīcō, "Bene *hodiē scrībis*, sed male *heri scrīpsistī.*"

Eōdem modō dīcimus: "*Hodiē, — nunc scrībō: heri, — antehāc* ***scrīpsī***," vel "*nunc scrībunt, antehāc scrīpsērunt.*" Itaque partem Fōrmulae Secundae Singulāris habēmus. Quaestiōnēs sunt:

Quid fēcistī?	Quid fēcī?	Quid fēcit? et c.	
Mappam	torsī,	torsistī,	torsit,
mappam	torsimus,	torsistis,	torsērunt.

Aquam	**bibī,**	**bibistī,**	**bibit,**
aquam	**bibimus,**	**bibistis,**	**bibērunt.**
Manum	**ērēxī,**	**ērēxistī,**	**ērēxit,**
manum	**ērēximus,**	**ērēxistis,**	**ērēxērunt.**

Necesse est magistrum tuum tibi fōrmam ūnīus cuiusque verbī latīnī dīcere quae quaestiōnī "Quid antehāc fēcistī?" et c. respondet. Īnfrā hanc fōrmam multōrum verbōrum scrīpsimus. Hae omnēs fōrmae similēs sunt verbō vel fōrmae *torsī* et c.

NUNC	DĪCŌ MĒ	ANTEHĀC
Feriō,	**Ferīre:**	**Percussī.**
Induō,	**Induere:**	**Induī.**
Rapiō,	**Rapere:**	**Rapuī.**
Spectō,	**Spectāre:**	**Spectāvī.**
Torqueō,	**Torquēre:**	**Torsī.**
Sūmō,	**Sūmere:**	**Sūmpsī.**
Pōnō,	**Pōnere:**	**Posuī.**
Faciō,	**Facere:**	**Fēcī.**
Capiō,	**Capere:**	**Cēpī.**
Aperiō,	**Aperīre:**	**Aperuī.**
Eō,	**Īre:**	**Iī.**
Dīcō,	**Dīcere:**	**Dīxī.**
Putō,	**Putāre:**	**Putāvī.**
Sciō,	**Scīre:**	**Scīvī.**
Habeō,	**Habēre:**	**Habuī.**
Labōrō,	**Labōrāre:**	**Labōrāvī.**
Agō,	**Agere:**	**Ēgī.**
Portō,	**Portāre:**	**Portāvī.**
Teneō,	**Tenēre:**	**Tenuī.**
Reperiō,	**Reperīre:**	**Repperī.**
Exspectō,	**Exspectāre:**	**Exspectāvī.**
Veniō,	**Venīre:**	**Vēnī.**
Respondeō,	**Respondēre:**	**Respondī.**
Cōnsīdō,	**Cōnsīdere:**	**Cōnsēdī.**

Doleō,	**Dolēre:**	**Doluī.**
Vēndō,	**Vēndere:**	**Vēndidī.**
Āmittō,	**Āmittere:**	**Āmīsī.**
Intellegō,	**Intellegere:**	**Intellēxī.**
Commoveō,	**Commovēre:**	**Commōvī.**
Incipiō,	**Incipere:**	**Coepī.**
Volō,	**Velle:**	**Voluī.**

PĒNSUM XV

A. Sī mappam ferīs, et dīcis, "Mappam feriō," et sī ego ā tē quaerō, "Quid dīcis?" tū mihi respondēs, "Dīcō mē mappam ferīre." Quod sī nōn nunc ferīs, sed antehāc (vel heri, vel ōlim) mappam percussistī, tum respondēs, "Dīcō mē mappam **percussisse**." Iam putō tē hanc fōrmulam satis bene intellegere:

Mappam percussī: dīcō mē mappam percussisse.
Mappam induistī: dīcō tē mappam induisse.
Mappam rapuit: dīcō eum mappam rapuisse.
Mappam spectāvimus: dīcō nōs mappam spectāvisse.
Mappam torsērunt: dīcō eōs mappam torsisse.

B. Fābulam cucullī rubrī iam audīvimus. Agricolae fatuī quoque fābulam perlēgistis. Sed fābulam volpis et ūvārum nōndum nārrāvī. Dīcō hanc volpem cibum dēsīderāvisse sed nihil cibī habuisse. Itaque per partem silvae ad hortum magnae fertilitātis iit — crēdō volpem cucurrisse — et repperit (dīcō volpem repperisse) nōn arborēs et herbās sed vītēs viridēs et ūvās rubrās magnae pulchritūdinis magnaeque dulcēdinis. Quis vestrum numquam audīvit volpēs magnum amōrem ūvārum dulcium habēre?

Ad altam vītem igitur iit et subter vītem stetit — dīcō hanc iēiūnam volpem subter racēmōs ūvārum stetisse et ūvās suspexisse, et dēsīderāsse. Tum quid fēcit? Exsiluit. Cūr exsiluit? Voluit ūvās capere. Sed neque cēpit ūvās neque tetigit. Cūr nōn? Nōn satis longōs lacertōs putō eam habuisse. Tum dīcō nostram volpem doluisse et lacrimāvisse, et dīxisse sē pessimē vītam agere. Ēheu, miseram volpem! Tum subter rāmōs vītis cōnsēdit, et ūvās illās dulcissimās super sē spectāvit, et dēsīderāvit eās cadere. Sed nōn cecidērunt. Tum īram nōn continuit, et exclāmāvit hanc malam vītem nōn dulcēs sed acerbās ūvās tulisse sēque eās neque umquam dēsīderāvisse neque nunc dēsīderāre. Sīc abiit.

PĒNSUM XVI

Fōrmulam IV iterum vidētis, sed novae sententiae additae sunt. Hae novae sententiae

quaestiōnī **Cui?** aut **Quibus?** respondent.

Ēdiscite summā cum cūrā et novās sententiās et tōtam fōrmulam.

Manum ērigō.
Manūs digitōs porrigō.
Manuī manum impōnō.

Manūs ērigō.
Manuum digitōs porrigō.
Manibus manūs impōnō.

Aurem tangō.
Auris pictūram spectō.
Aurī plāgam īnflīgō.

Aurēs tangō.
Aurium pictūram spectō.
Auribus plāgās īnflīgō.

Pedem tangō.
Pedis plantam tangō.
Pedī rēgulam suppōnō.

Pedēs tangō.
Pedum plantās tangō.
Pedibus rēgulam suppōnō.

VOLPIS ET ŪVAE

1. volpis. 2. volpis exsilit. 3. ūvae. 4. vītis. 5. hortus. 6. lacertī. 7. racēmus. 8. rāmus. 9. sōl.

Puellam videō.	Puellās videō.
Puellae mēnsam videō.	Puellārum mēnsās videō.
Puellae nummum dō.	Puellīs nummōs dō.
Librum teneō.	Librōs teneō.
Librī pāginam legō.	Librōrum pāginās legō.
Librō pāginam addō.	Librīs pāginās addō.
Effigiem videō.	Effigiēs videō.
Effigiēī capillōs tangō.	Effigiērum capillōs tangō.
Effigiēī immineō.	Effigiēbus immineō.

Hās sententiās, sī nōn ēdiscitis, necesse est saepe perlegere.

A. Manuī **brevī** (**longae**) plāgam īnflīgō.	Manibus **brevibus** (**longīs**) plāgās īnflīgō.
Pedī **brevī** (**longō**) plāgam īnflīgō.	Pedibus **brevibus** (**longīs**) plāgās īnflīgō.
Mihi plāgam īnflīgō.	**Nōbīs** plāgās īnflīgimus.
Tibi plāgam īnflīgō.	**Vōbīs** plāgās īnflīgimus.
Eī (puellae, puerō) plāgam īnflīgō.	**Eīs** (puellīs, puerīs) plāgās īnflīgō.
Illī (puellae, puerō) plāgam īnflīgō.	**Illīs** (puellīs, puerīs) plāgās īnflīgō.
Huic (puellae, puerō) plāgam īnflīgō.	**Hīs** (puellīs, puerīs) plāgās īnflīgō.
Sibi plāgam īnflīgit.	**Sibi** plāgās īnflīgunt.

B. **Tibi** imperō: **mihi** pārēs. **Mihi** librum fers: **tibi** pēnsum dō.
Illī rem nārrās: **tibi** crēdit. **Tibi** persuādet: **illī** cōnfīdis.
Vōbīs favēmus: **nōbīs** studētis. **Nōbīs** nocētis: **vōbīs** ignōscimus.

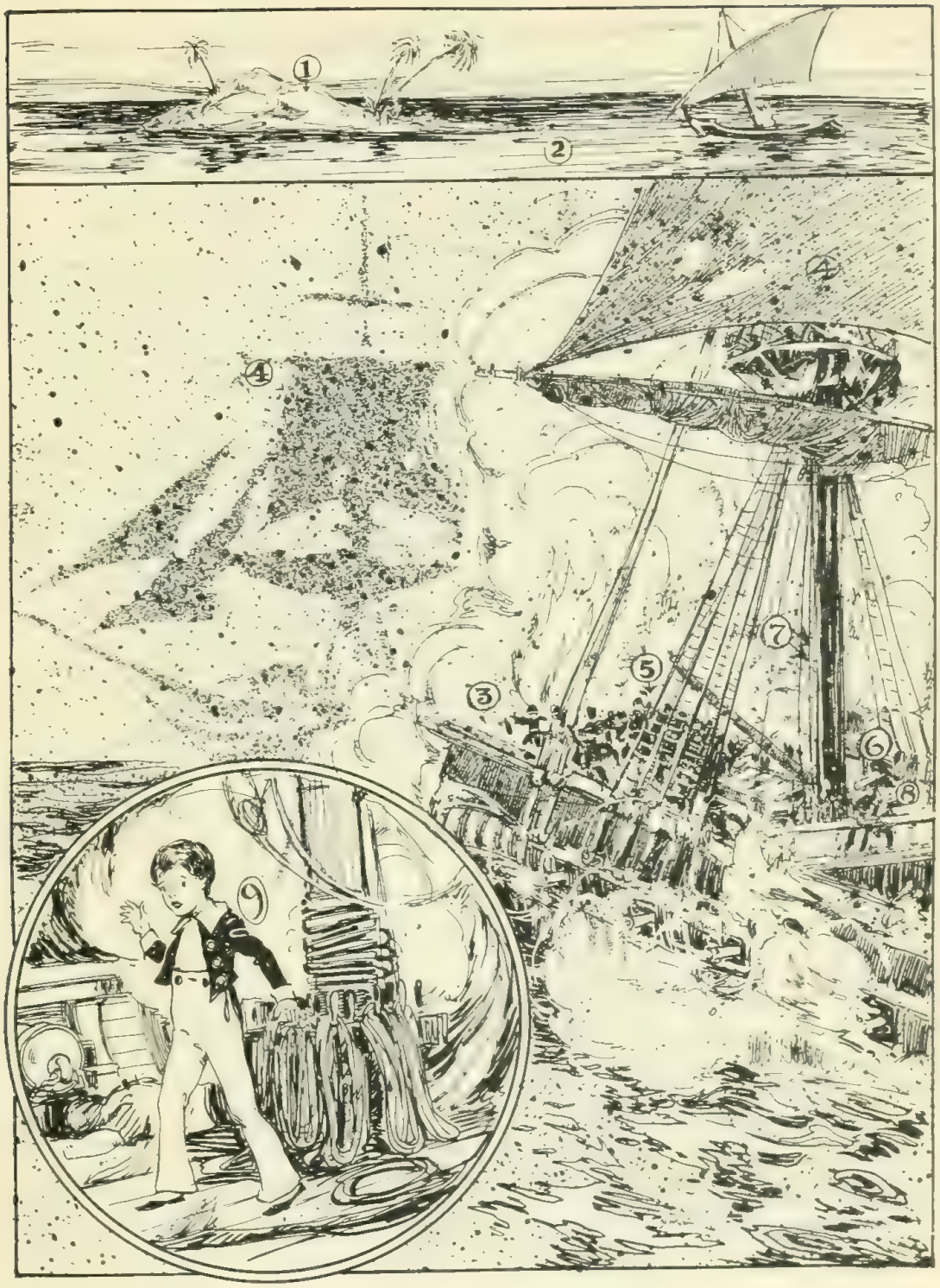
C. I. Ego **tibi** classem committō: tē **discipulīs** praeficiō.
Tū **discipulīs** praees et **classī** praestās.
II. Dīcō classem **cūrae esse tibi**.
III. Et sī stupidam classem habēs, dolōrem quoque habēs, et dīcis classem stupidam **dolōrī esse tibi**.
IV. Nōn tē sed **tibi** occurrō.
Tē **discipulīs** ostendō, sed **tibi** librum ostendō, fortasse.
Tibi rem prōpōnō, vel classī tē magistram prōpōnō.

PĒNSUM XVII

Fābulam trīstem vōbīs nārrō. Pugnam magnam videō — pugnam nāvium longārum et nautārum fortium. Dīcō hās nāvēs et hōs nautās illīs nāvibus et nautīs plāgās gravēs īnflīxisse, et ignem eīs iniēcisse. Iam omnēs illās nāvēs flagrāre videō. Quis vestrum nōn scit ignem et nāvibus et hominibus nocēre? Nōnne tibi nocet?

Iam imperātōrem illārum nāvium videō — dīcō hunc virum nautīs imperāre, et classem cūrae illī esse. Et fīlium eius videō; audiō hunc puerum nāvēs et pugnās nāvālēs amāre; dīcō eum rēbus nāvālibus studēre. Atque puerum pium sciō mē vidēre; nam sciō hunc puerum semper patrī suō pārēre et cōnfīdere. Id temporis fīliō suō dīxit — dīcō patrem dīxisse — "Cōnsiste hīc ante mālum nāvis. Dīcō flammās nōbīs imminēre, sed crēde mihi, tibi nōn nocent. Nōlī timēre." Sīc fīliō persuāsit — dīcō hunc virum fīliō persuāsisse, et fīlium ante mālum stetisse.

Nunc mortem patris videō, sed sciō illīus mortem fīlium nōn vīdisse. At flammās puerō illī appropinquāre videō. Timet, sed nōn sē commōvet. Patrī cōnfīdit et pāret. "Ō mī pater," exclāmāvit, "nōnne scīs flammās mihi paene nocuisse? Nōnne licet mihi discēdere?" Nūllam audīvit vōcem. Et iterum, "Ō pater," conclāmāvit, "ignōsce mihi, necesse est mē abīre. Sōlum mē relīquistī. Calōrem flammārum sentiō. Semper antehāc mihi fāvistī. Cūr nōn nunc mihi venīs? Cūr nōn mihi parcis? Cūr nōn mihi discedēre permittis? Cūr nōn —" At mortem puerī subitam et



PUER ET NĀVIS FLAGRĀNS

1. īnsula. 2. mare. 3. pugna. 4. nāvis. 5. nautae. 6. imperātor. 7. mālus. 8. puer. 9. ignis post puerum.

terribilem videō! Ēheu puerum fortem et pium! Semper tibi laudem propter fortitūdinem pietātemque tribuimus.

PĒNSUM XVIII

Fābulam agricolae fatuī iam audīvimus. Nunc fābulam vīlicōrum trium audīte. Dīcō agricolam sapientem et dīvitem multōs fundōs habuisse, et tribus servīs ad rem idōneīs quondam ostendisse sterilitātem hōrum fundōrum dolōrī sibi esse. Itaque dīxit eīs, "Tē, Mārce, sex fundīs praeficiō; tibi, Claudī, trēs fundōs committō; tē, Tiberī, ūnī fundō praepōnō. Vōs omnēs vīlicōs meōs et cūrātōrēs rērum meārum faciō. Arboribus, frūctibus, būbus, servīs meīs omnibus praeestis. Volō eōs cūrae vōbīs esse. Volō fundōs meōs quaestuī mihi esse, et magnam pecūniam mihi parāre. Iam valēte." Et discessit (dīcō agricolam — vel dominum — abiisse et vīlicōs suōs relīquisse).

Tum dīcō prīmum illum vīlicum et secundum quoque dīligenter labōrāvisse, sed Tiberium nihil fēcisse; et multōs post annōs dominum eōrum (id est, agricolam illum) subitō rediisse eīsque occurrisse, et dīxisse, "Fundīs meīs praeestis. Quid mihi habētis?" Tum dīcō Mārcum et Claudium nummōs innumerōs dominō ostendisse, et respondisse, "Fundōs tuōs nōbīs commīsistī; hanc pecūniam dīcimus nōs tibi parāvisse." "Bene fēcistis," respondit; "grātiās vōbīs agō maximās. Tibi, Mārce, fīliam meam dō uxōrem, atque quīnque bonōs fundōs; tibi, Claudī, quattuor fundōs magnae fertilitātis."

"Sed tū, Tiberī, quid mihi habēs?" "Fundum tantummodo tuum," respondit. "Nōnne pecūniam mihi fēcistī? Nōnne labōrāvistī?" "Nōn labōrāvī, nam timuī. Dīxī tē mihi ūnum tantummodo fundum commīsisse, magnam pecūniam postulāvisse. Itaque nihil fēcī." "Ō pessime tū et piger, cūr nōn labōrāstī? Vel cūr nōn servōs tuōs iussistī agrōs colere pecūniamque tibi facere? Heus, servī, comprehendite eum, in carcerem abdūcite, plāgās gravissimās eī īnflīgite. At tuīs fundīs, Claudī, huius scelerātī hominis fundum addō."

PĒNSUM XIX

Iam habuistis Casum Accūsātivum, Casum Genetīvum, Casum Datīvum. In hōc pēnsō novam partem Fōrmulae IV, Casum Ablātīvum discitis.

Manum ērigō.	**Manūs ērigō.**
Manūs digitōs porrigō.	**Manuum digitōs porrigō.**
Manuī manum impōnō.	**Manibus manūs impōnō.**
In manū librum habeō.	**In manibus librōs habeō.**
Aurem tangō.	**Aurēs tangō.**
Auris pictūram spectō.	**Aurium pictūram spectō.**
Aurī plāgam īnflīgō.	**Auribus plāgās īnflīgō.**
Sub aure digitum intendō.	**Sub auribus digitōs intendō.**
Pedem tangō.	**Pedēs tangō.**
Pedis plantam tangō.	**Pedum plantās tangō.**
Pedī rēgulam suppōnō.	**Pedibus rēgulam suppōnō.**
Sine pede vix ambulō.	**Sine pedibus nōn ambulō.**
Puellam videō.	**Puellās videō.**
Puellae mēnsam videō.	**Puellārum mēnsās videō.**
Puellae nummum dō.	**Puellīs nummōs dō.**
Ā puellā crētam accipiō.	**A puellīs crētam accipiō.**

Librum teneō.
Librī pāginam legō.
Librō pāginam addō.
Ē librō chartam capiō.

Librōs teneō.
Librōrum pāginās legō.
Librīs pāginās addō.
Ē librīs chartās capiō.

Effigiem videō.
Effigiēī capillōs tangō.
Effigiēī immineō.
Prō effigiē pecūniam dō.

Effigiēs videō.
Effigiērum capillōs tangō.
Effigiēbus immineō.
Prō effigiēbus pecūniam dō.

Sententiās īnfrā scrīptās nōn necesse est ēdiscere, sed summā cum cūrā iterum iterumque perlegere.

In manū **brevī** (**mundiōre**) (**longā**) librum habeō.
Ē librō **brevī** (**mundiōre**) (**longō**) chartam capiō.

In manibus **brevibus** (**mundiōribus**) (**longīs**) librum habeō.
Ē librīs **brevibus** (**mundiōribus**) (**longīs**) chartās capiō.

Ā **mē** crētam accipis.
Ā **tē** crētam accipiō.
Ex **eō** (librō) chartam capiō.
Ex **illō** (**hōc**) chartam capiō.
Ab **eā** (puellā) crētam accipiō.
Ab **illā** (**hāc**) crētam accipiō.
Dē **sē** librum iacit.

Ā **nōbīs** crētam accipis.
Ā **vōbīs** crētam accipiō.
Ex **eīs** (librīs) chartās capiō.
Ex **illīs** (**hīs**) chartās capiō.
Ab **eīs** (puellīs) crētam accipiō.
Ab **illīs** (**hīs**) crētam accipiō.
Dē **sē** librōs iaciunt.

Cum **eō** (**illō**) (**hōc**) ambulō.
Mēcum puerum dūcō.
Tēcum puerum dūcis.
Sēcum puerum dūcit.

Cum **eīs** (**illīs**) (**hīs**) ambulō.
Nōbīscum puerum dūcimus.
Vōbīscum puerum dūcitis.
Sēcum puerum dūcunt.

PĒNSUM XX

Explicantur in hōc pēnsō variī ūsūs Casūs Ablātīvī. Dūcimus vōs ad ūnum quemque ūsum per vocābula et sententiās in pēnsīs priōribus plērumque quidem iam explicātās. Variae sunt quaestiōnēs quoque quibus respondent.

I. . . . (Quot hōrās dormiō? Octō hōrās dormiō. — Pēnsum IX.)

Quandō? . . . . . **Prīmā hōrā** surgō.

II. . . . (Inter librī pāginās chartam videō, eamque capiō).

Unde? Ā quō? . . . . . **Ē librō** chartam **capiō**. — Pēnsum XIX.

Ā puellā crētam **accipiō**.

III. . . . (Sī puerum feriō, vidētis mē manum meam ad puerum movēre.)

Quō (īnstrūmentō)? . . . **Manū** puerum **feriō**.

IV. . . . (Dīcō puerum celerem esse . . . Dīcō puerum **celeriter** ad iānuam īre.)

Quōmodo? . . . . . **Cum celeritāte** ad iānuam **it**.

Magnā celeritāte ad iānuam **it**.

Magnā cum celeritāte ad iānuam **it**.

V. . . . (Manum porrigō, librumque capiō.)

Ubi? . . . . . **In manū**, non **in faucibus**, librum **habeō**. — Pēnsum XIX.

VI. . . . (Magnum librum lentē tollō.)

Cūr? . . . . . **Propterea quod magnum librum tollō**, lentē tollō.

Propter magnitūdinem, lentē tollō.

Magnitūdine, lentē tollō.

VII. . . . (Discipulum **terribilis stupiditātis** habeō.

Discipulum **mīrābilis brevitātis** habeō.) — Pēnsum X.

Quālem? . . . . . **Discipulum terribilī stupiditāte** habeō.

Discipulum mīrābilem nōn **altitūdine** sed **brevitāte** et **stupiditāte** habeō.

PĒNSUM XXI

In librō vetere hanc fābulam lēgī, puerum Iōannem nōmine ōlim ā sene parvō et brevī fabās singulārī pulchritūdine accēpisse, et iussū senis, mediā nocte, in hortō, ante vīllam suam, eās sēvisse, duōs annōs maximā cum dīligentiā coluisse, tamen nē parvam quidem stipulam vīdisse.

Sed ultimō diē alterius annī, māne ē lectulō surrēxit, iānuam aperuit, permagnam vītem fabālem mīrābilis altitūdinis cōnspexit. Cōnfirmō hanc vītem ā terrā multōs passūs usque ad nūbēs sē ērēxisse. Tum dīcō senem iuvenī iterum occurrisse. "Cape," inquit, "hunc longum cultrum; sine timōre ascende." Statim senī pāruit — mementō iuvenem cultrum excēpisse, manibus pedibus ascendisse, ad summam vītem pervēnisse.

Illō locō terram incognitam, in ultimā parte terrae montem altum, sub monte aedēs magnās ante sē vīdit. Illūc magnā celeritāte properat, subitō auribus suīs sonitum terribilem audit, gigantem horribilī vultū ex aedibus ad sē festīnāre videt, cultrum dextrā manū corripit, inimīcō occurrit, pugnam cum eō committit, plāgam mortiferam gigantī cultrō suō īnflīgit, eum interficit. Tum in aedēs iniit, multōs nummōs aureōs repperit, puellam pulcherrimam catēnīs gravibus revinctam invēnit, eam resolvit, ex aedibus dūxit, magnam vim pecūniae sēcum portāvit.

Iam ad vītem ambulāre coepērunt; subitō alium gigantem prōspexērunt. Tum statim videō adulēscentem sinistrā manū puellam nummōsque excipere, dex-

30 trā cultrum dēstringere, ad vītem currere, per vītem ad terram dēscendere, vītem secūrī dēcīdere. Iam quid restat? Nōnne scītis adulēscentem tōtō animō puellam amāvisse, eam uxōrem dūxisse, ambōs semper posteā beātam vītam ēgisse? — Nunc plaudite!

PĒNSUM XXII

Hōc pēnsō Casum Nōminātīvum doceō. Partēs singulae huius pēnsī partibus singulīs Fōrmulae IV respondent, id est: in parte prīmā vidētis omnia genera vocābulōrum vōcābulō "Manum" similia: in parte secundā omnia vōcābulō "Aurem" similia: et cētera. Īnfrā sunt Prōnōmina et Adiectīva.

Quaestiōnēs sunt:

Quis? (Quī —? Quae —?)
Quid? (Quod —?)
Quī? (Quī —? Quae —?)
Quae? (Quae —?)

Dīcō manum (manūs) tremere.	**Manus** tremit. **Manūs** tremunt.
Dīcō aurem (aurēs) audīre.	**Auris** audit. **Aurēs** audiunt.
Dīcō hominem (hominēs) spīrāre.	**Homō** spīrāt. **Hominēs** spīrant.
Dīcō arborem (arborēs) virēre.	**Arbor** viret. **Arborēs** virent.
Dīcō gravitātem crēscere.	**Gravitās** crēscit.
Dīcō altitūdinem crēscere.	**Altitūdō** crēscit.
Dīcō mātrem (mātrēs) amāre.	**Māter** amat. **Mātrēs** amant.
Dīcō parietem (parietēs) stāre.	**Pariēs** stat. **Parietēs** stant.
Dīcō mentem (mentēs) cogitāre.	**Mēns** cogitat. **Mentēs** cogitant.
Dīcō vōcem (vōcēs) sonāre.	**Vōx** sonat. **Vōcēs** sonant.

IŌANNĒS VĪTIS FABĀLIS GIGĀS

1. puer serit. 2. fabae. 3. terra. 4. stipula. 5. mōns. 6. nūbēs. 7. gigās. 8. voltus crūdēlis. 9. 10. puer cultrum dēstringit. 11. 12. puella catēnīs revīncta.

Dīcō bovem (bovēs) mūgīre.	**Bōs** mūgit. **Bovēs** mūgiunt.
Dīcō urbem (urbēs) manēre.	**Urbs** manet. **Urbēs** manent.
Dīcō pedem (pedēs) dolēre.	**Pēs** dolet. **Pedēs** dolent.
Dīcō puellam (puellās) lūdere.	**Puella** lūdit. **Puellae** lūdunt.
Dīcō librum (librōs) iacēre.	**Liber** iacet. **Librī** iacent.
Dīcō puerum (puerōs) labōrāre.	**Puer** labōrat. **Puerī** labōrant.
Dīcō virum (virōs) vigilāre.	**Vir** vigilat. **Virī** vigilant.
Dīcō digitum (digitōs) indicāre.	**Digitus** indicat. **Digitī** indicant.
Dīcō effigiem (effigiēs) cadere.	**Effigiēs** cadit. **Effigiēs** cadunt.
Dīcō mē (nōs) docēre.	(**Ego**) doceō. (**Nōs**) docēmus.
Dīcō tē (vōs) discere.	(**Tū**) discis. (**Vōs**) discitis.
Dīcō eum (eōs), eam (eās) spectāre.	(**Is, ea**) spectat. (**Eī, eae**) spectant.
Dīcō illum (illōs), illam (illās) spectāre.	(**Ille, illa**) spectat. (**Illī, illae**) spectant.
Dīcō hunc (hōs), hanc (hās) spectāre.	(**Hic, haec**) spectat. (**Hī, hae**) spectant.
Dīcō celerem puerum (puellam) gaudēre.	**Celer** puer (**celeris** puella) gaudet.
Dīcō celerēs puerōs (puellās) gaudēre.	**Celerēs** puerī (puellae) gaudent.
Dīcō brevem puerum (puellam) dolēre.	**Brevis** puer (puella) dolet.
Dīcō brevēs puerōs (puellās) dolēre.	**Brevēs** puerī (puellae) dolent.
Dīcō veterem equum (equam) iacēre.	**Vetus** equus (equa) iacet.
Dīcō veterēs equōs (equās) iacēre.	**Veterēs** equī (equae) iacent.
Dīcō absentem puerum (puellam) dolēre.	**Absēns** puer (puella) dolet.
Dīcō audacem puerum (puellam) gaudēre.	**Audax** puer (puella) gaudet.

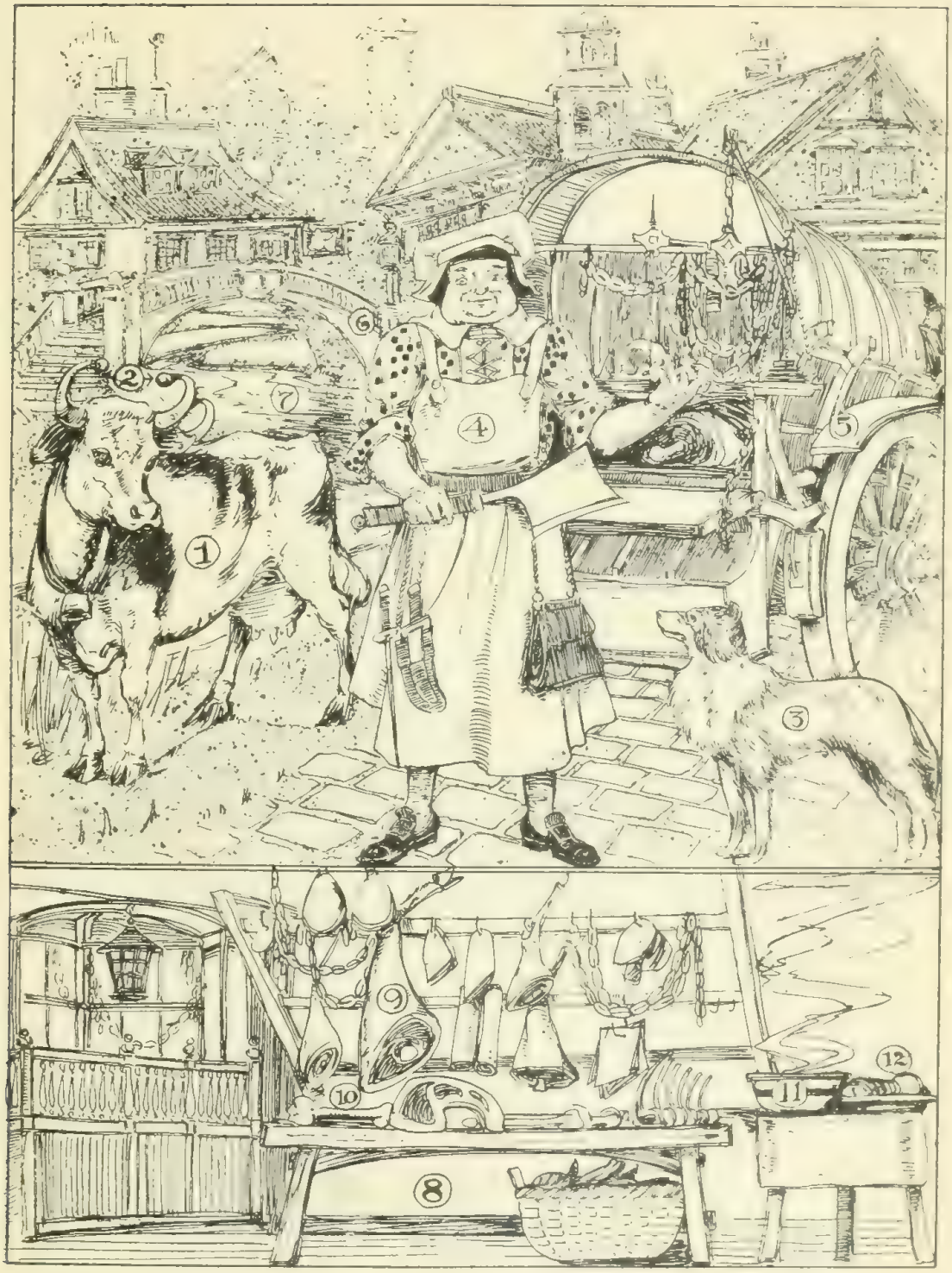
Dīcō bonum puerum (bonam puellam) gaudēre.
Dīcō bonōs puerōs (bonās puellās) gaudēre.
Dīcō miserum puerum (miseram puellam) dolēre.
Dīcō miserōs puerōs (miserās puellās) dolēre.
Dīcō pigrum puerum (pigram puellam) dolēre.

Bonus puer (**bona** puella) gaudet.
Bonī puerī (**bonae** puellae) gaudent.
Miser puer (**misera** puella) dolet.
Miserī puerī (**miserae** puellae) dolent.
Piger puer (**pigra** puella) dolet.

PĒNSUM XXIII

Haec fābula antīqua est sed crēdō eam nōn antīquiōrem esse quam cēterās. Canis parvus in viā stat. Hunc canem parvum anus crūdēlis possidet. Putō hanc anum crūdēlem canī cibum nōn dedisse. Iam canis ēsurit, sed illī nihil cibī dat domina. Longa hōra trānsit. Iēiūnus fuit, sed nunc multō iēiūnior est. Nōnne crēditis eum iēiūniōrem esse? Secunda hōra longior est quam prīma, et tertia longissima omnium est, sed nihil eī dat domina. Quis vestrum dominam crūdēliōrem quam eam vīdit? Ego dīcō illam crūdēlissimam omnium dominārum esse.

Merīdiēs (id est, media pars diēī) venit, et lanius quoque venit. Hic homō carrum et multam carnem habet; carnem vēndit. Canis miser — canem miseriōrem numquam vīdistis; miserrimum omnium canum eum esse crēdō — canis noster hominem illum (id est, lanium) in aedēs magnās inīre videt. Carnem celeriter ex carrō rapit, edere incipit. Canis minor eī occurrit et lātrat, sed nōn terret canem nostrum.



CANIS CARŌ CARRUS

1. bōs. 2. duo cornua. 3. canis. 4. lanius. 5. carrus. 6. pōns. 7. flūmen. 8. taberna. 9. carō. 10. os. 11. iūs. 12. pānis.

Subitō canis maior advenit, et eum maiōrem canem timet hic canis. Cibum suum faucibus excipit, ex timōre per viās maximā cum celeritāte currit. Mox ad pontem parvum venit, magnum illum canem nōn iam videt, in ponte stat, aquam spectat, in aquā sē maximum canem et maximam carnem vidēre crēdit. Faucēs aperit et lātrat. Sīc — canis carnem āmittit.

Hīc Tempus Praesēns et Partēs Prīncipālēs Duōrum Verbōrum Habētis:

Sum.	**Es.**	**Est.**	**Sumus.**	**Estis.**	**Sunt.**
Sum:	**esse:**	**fuī.**			
Possum.	**Potes.**	**Potest.**	**Possumus.**	**Potestis.**	**Possunt.**
Possum:	**posse:**	**potuī.**			

PĒNSUM XXIV

Multōs ante annōs Pūritānī Novam Angliam incoluērunt. Imperātōrem summā virtūte habuērunt; hunc virum illūstrem — circiter xxxx annōs nātus fuit — Mīlitem Standiscum cīvēs suī appellāvērunt, propterea quod mīles optimus fuit. In vīcō quōdam huius terrae habitāvit virgō, pulchra modesta sapiēns. Prope xx annōs nāta fuit, sed optimē rēs domesticās intellēxit optimēque gessit, semper tēlās texuit. Nōnne in librīs vestrīs dē Prīscillā lēgistis?

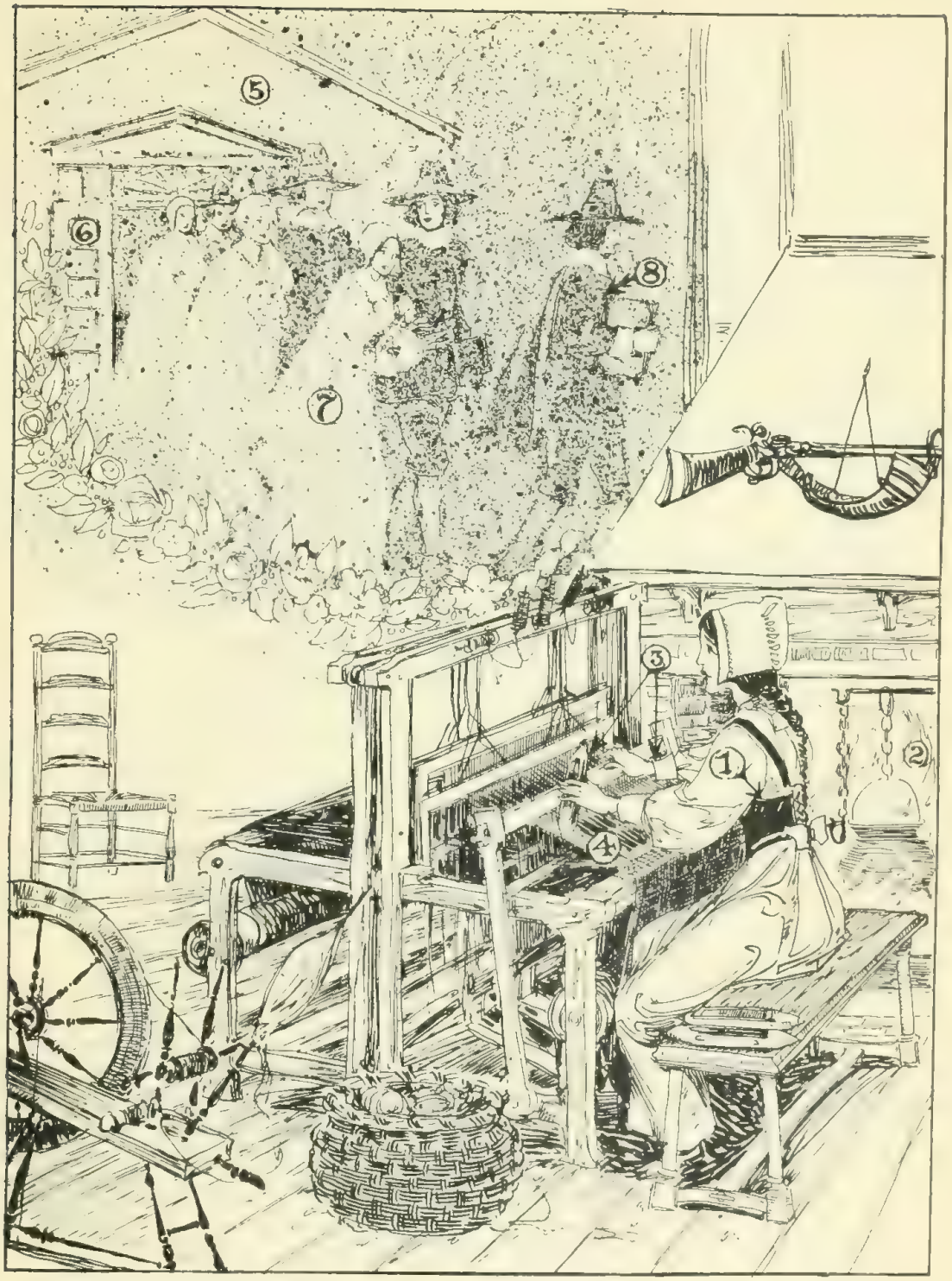
Hanc virginem Mīles ille amāvit, eamque uxōrem dūcere voluit, nihil tamen eī dē hāc rē dīxit. "Mē nōn hostēs," inquit, "sed mulierēs semper terrent. Sermō enim meus rudis et incompositus est, neque illī puellae persuādēre possum. Sed magna mē tenet spēs mē id per amīcum meum Iōannem Aldēnum efficere

posse. Est ille iuvenis cōmis et ērudītus, illī nūlla resistere potest mulier." Statim iuvenem iussit ad puellam īre, causam suam prō sē dīcere; tum. discessit exercitumque in Indōs dūxit.

20 At adulēscēns ipse tōtō animō Prīscillam dīlēxit adamāvitque, et scīvit puellam ipsam sē quoque adamāre. Sed Mīlitī suō fidēlis fuit amīcus; lacrima illī ex oculō excidit; sed sine morā ad virginis vīllam īvit, eam prō amīcō obsecrāvit. "Imperātor fortis et audāx est; om-
25 nis gēns Indica eum timet. Homō illūstris et honestus, vir optimus benignissimus amantissimus est. Nōnne eum amās? Nōnne eī nūbere vīs?" At huic puella, "Cūr nōn prō tē ipsō," inquit, "Iōannes, aliquid bonī dīcis?" Vix amōrem suum continēre potuit, amīcitiae
30 causā tamen — nōnne Iōannem fidēlem Standiscō suō amīcum fuisse dīxī? — sē retinuit. Ex vīllā ruit, diēs noctēsque per silvās errāvit, lacrimāvit, sē nōn diūtius vīvere posse exclāmāvit.

Nunc subitō rūmor per urbem parvam it, cīvēs vō-
35 cēs terribilēs audiunt, "Dux noster mortuus est! Ducem illūstrem Mīlitem Standiscum interfēcērunt Indī!" Iōannēs rēctā viā ad Prīscillam properat. "Ō mea Prīscilla," exclāmat, "doleō quod amīcum benignissimum amantissimumque āmīsī! Sed gaudeō — cūr nōn? —
40 nam nunc līberātī sumus. Iam tē in aeternum meam esse cōnfirmō, mē tuum esse." Et illa, "Deus ipse nōs coniūnxit. Ubi tū Iōannēs, ego Prīscilla."

Nunc ad ecclēsiam eunt, amīcī laetī conveniunt, clēricus illīs adest, eōsque virum coniugemque dēclārat.
45 Sonitum audiunt, ad forēs sē omnēs convertunt, in foribus cōnspiciunt — ipsum Mīlitem Standiscum! At ille,



PRĪSCILLA ET NŪPTIAE EIUS

1. zōna. 2. focus. 3. tēxit. 4. tēlae. 5. ecclēsia. 6. forūs. 7. pompa. 8. clēricus.

"Nōlīte timēre," inquit, "nōn umbram vidētis. Nōn mē interfēcērunt Indī, sed volnerāvērunt, et ex manibus eōrum effūgī. Sed tū, mī Iōannes, tūque Ō optima omnium puellārum Prīscilla — nunc cognōscō mē stultum ineptumque fuisse. Numquam decuit mē tē uxōrem dūcere. Sed vōs in perpetuum fēlīcēs, laetī, beātī este. Iam salvēte et valēte!" Hoc dīxit, manūs illīs benignē imposuit, iterum discessit. Itaque per silvās ad aedēs eōrum Iōannem Prīscillamque omnēs dēdūxērunt.

Sīc per silv(am) Anglam prōcessit
pomp(a) hymenaea.

PĒNSUM XXV

Fōrmulās Neutrī Generis in Hōc Pēnsō Vidētis. Ēdiscite.

I.	Hoc	vocābulum	breve	litterās habet.
	Hoc	vocābulum	breve	legō.
	Huius	vocābulī	brevis	litteram dēmōnstrō.
	Huic	vocābulō	brevī	litteram addō.
Ex	hōc	vocābulō	brevī	litteram capiō.
	Haec	vocābula	brevia	litterās habent.
	Haec	vocābula	brevia	legō.
	Hōrum	vocābulōrum	brevium	litterās dēmōnstrō.
	Hīs	vocābulīs	brevibus	litterās addō.
Ex	hīs	vocābulīs	brevibus	litterās capiō.
II.	Illud	volnus	longum	sanguinem habet.
	Illud	volnus	longum	spectō.
	Illīus	volneris	longī	partem tangō.
	Illī	volnerī	longō	plāgam nōn īnflīgō.
Ex	illō	volnere	longō	cultrum rapiō.

	Illa	volnera	longa	sanguinem habent.
	Illa	volnera	longa	spectō.
	Illōrum	volnerum	longōrum	partem tangō.
	Illīs	volneribus	longīs	plāgās nōn īnflīgō.
Ex	illīs	volneribus	longīs	cultrōs rapiō.
III.	Id	animal	altius	cornua habet.
	Id	animal	altius	spectō.
	Eius	animālis	altiōris	cornua tangō.
	Eī	animālī	altiōrī	cibum dō.
Ab	eō	animālī	altiōre	cibum āmoveō.
	Ea	animālia	altiōra	cornua habent.
	Ea	animālia	altiōra	spectō.
	Eōrum	animālium	altiōrum	cornua tangō.
	Eīs	animālibus	altiōribus	cibum dō.
Ab	eīs	animālibus	altiōribus	cibum āmoveō.
IV.	Ūnum	genū	supplex	est.
	Ūnum	genū	supplex	habeō.
	Ūnīus	genūs	supplicis	partem tangō.
	Ūnī	genū	supplicī	plāgam īnflīgō.
Sub	ūnō	genū	supplicī	librum teneō.
	Duo	genua	supplicia	sunt.
	Duo	genua	supplicia	habeō.
	Duōrum	genuum	supplicium	partem tangō.
	Duōbus	genibus	supplicibus	plāgās īnflīgō.
Sub	duōbus	genibus	supplicibus	librum teneō.

PĒNSUM XXVI

I. In hāc fābulā nōnnūlla vocābula habēmus nova. Haec nōmina et prōnōmina et adiectīva non similia sunt eīs nōminibus et prōnōminibus et adiectīvīs quae in pēnsīs priōribus ūsurpantur. Summā dīligentiā animadvertite.

II. Animal quoddam nōbīs nōn ignōtum per oppidum celebre currit. Per tōtum itineris spatium ad vetus aedificium accēdit ubi ūnum maius animal habitat. Hoc animal duo cornua habet, sed nōn ferum est. Illud minus animal igitur ante aedificium stat et lātrat. Animal cornūtum nōn attendit. Mox venit animal hūmānum et claustra aperit. Animālī maiōrī frūmentum portat. Nunc intrat etiam nostrum ācre animal et iterum lātrat. Proelium permagnum committunt, et minimum illud animal cornibus huius maximī volnus accipit. Bonum fuit initium, sed miserum est exitium animālis parvī.

III. Illa omnia vocābula neutrī sunt generis; et fortasse ea nōn intellegitis. Hās sententiās igitur īnspicite; prīma ex hīs sententiīs idem significat ac prīma fābulae praecēdentis; secunda idem ac secunda; et cēterae eōdem modō.

IV. Canis nōbīs nōn ignōtus per vīcum celebrem currit. Per tōtam viam ad aedēs veterēs accēdit ubi habitat ūna bōs maior quam ipse. Haec bōs cornūta est, sed fera nōn est. Et ille canis — minor est quam illa bōs — ante aedēs stat et lātrat. Bōs cornūta nōn attendit. Mox homō venit, et forēs aperit. Bovī cibum portat. Nunc intrat etiam noster ācer canis et iterum lātrat. Pugna permagna est, et bōs canem volnerat. Bene coepit canis, sed miserrima fuit mors illīus.

PĒNSUM XXVII

Hīc vocābula interrogātīva vidētis, et vocābula vel sententiās quae hīs vocābulīs respondent. Haec secundum ōrdinem casuum ōrdināta sunt.

A. I. . . . (*a*) Quis? (*b*) Quī? . . . . (*a*) **Puer** scrībit. (*b*) **Puellae** stant. (XXII)

II. . . . (*a*) Quid? (*b*) Quae? . . . (*a*) **Effigiēs** manet. (*b*) **Mappae** iacent. (XXII)

B. I. . . . (*a*) Quem? (*b*) Quōs? . . . . (*a*) **Puerum**, **tē** videō. (*b*) **Puellās**, **nōs** videō. (III, V)

II. . . . Quō? Quam in partem? Quem ad locum? Ad quem? . . . . Ad **iānuam**, in **lūdum**, ad **tē** eō. (IV)

III. . . . Quam altum? Quam longum? Quam lātum? . . . Decem **pedēs**, ūnam **ūnciam** longum est. (IX)

IV. . . . Quantum spatī? . . . . . XX **passūs** ambulō. (IX)

V. . . . Quam diū? . . . (Per) tōtam **hōram**, XII **mēnsēs** labōrō. (IX)

C. I. . . . Quālem? Quālēs? . . . . . **Gravem** librum, **gravēs** librōs. (VII)
vel librum (librōs) **magnae gravitātis**. (X)
vel librum (librōs) **magnā gravitāte** tollō. (XIX, XX)

	II. . . .	Cuius? Quōrum?	(*a*) **Meum**, **puellae** librum teneō. (*b*) **Nostram**, **puerōrum** mēnsam tangō. (VIII, X)
	III. . . .	Quantum? . . .	Nōn tōtum parietem, sed **partem parietis** abstergeō. (X)
D.	. . . . .	Cui? Quibus?	(*a*) **Aurī**, **manuī**, plāgam īnflīgō. (*b*) **Puerīs**, **puellīs**, crētam dō. (XVI)
E.	I. . . .	Quandō?	Octāvā **hōrā**, **nunc** surgō; **heri** surrēxī. (XIX, XX)
	II. . . .	Unde?	**Ex corbe** chartam capiō; **ā iānuā** abeō. (XIX, XX)
	III. . . .	Quō (īnstrumentō)? Quibus (īnstrumentīs)? . . .	**Manū**, nōn **pedibus**, scrībō. (XIX, XX)
	IV. . . .	Quōmodo? . . .	**Maximā** (**cum**) **celeritāte**, **celeriter** scrībō. (XIX, XX)
	V. . . .	Ubi?	**In mēnsā** librum videō; **ante sellam** stō. (XIX, XX, IV)
	VI. . . .	Cūr? Quā dē causā? Quamobrem?	**Propterea quod** brevēs lacertōs habet, vel **propter brevitātem** lacertōrum, vel **brevitāte** lacertōrum, ūvās nōn tangit. (XIX, XX)
F.	. . . .	Quot?	**Multī**, Multōs, Multōrum, Multīs **Multae**, Multās, Multārum, Multīs **Multa**, Multa, Multōrum, Multīs **Decem**, III, XXVIII. (IX)

PĒNSUM XXVIII

Sī mappam feriō, mappa ā mē ferītur; sī mappam ferīs, mappa ā tē ferītur; sī mappam feriunt, mappa ab illīs ferītur; si mappās ferītis, mappae ā vōbīs feriuntur. Īnfrā habētis fōrmulās Fōrmulae I persimilēs; illūstrant Vōcem Passīvam.

Quaestiō est: **Quid fit?**

Tempus Praesēns:

Nunc mappa ferītur.	**Nunc mappae feriuntur.**
Nunc mappa induitur.	**Nunc mappae induuntur.**
Nunc mappa rapitur.	**Nunc mappae rapiuntur.**
Nunc mappa spectātur.	**Nunc mappae spectantur.**
Nunc mappa torquētur.	**Nunc mappae torquentur.**
Dīcō mappam ferīrī.	**Dīcō mappās ferīrī.**
Dīcō mappam induī.	**Item . . .**
Dīcō mappam rapī.	
Dīcō mappam spectārī.	
Dīcō mappam torquērī.	

Sī mappam percussī, mappa ā mē percussa est; sī librum percussistī, liber ā tē percussus est; sī animal percussērunt, animal ab illīs percussum est; sī puerōs ferītis, puerī ā vōbīs feriuntur; sī puerōs percussistis, puerī ā vōbīs percussī sunt.

Quaestiō est: **Quid factum est?**

Tempus Praeteritum:

Antehāc mappa percussa est,	**Antehāc mappae percussae sunt,**
puer percussus est,	**puerī percussī sunt,**
animal percussum est.	**animālia percussa sunt.**

Antehāc mappa indūta est.
Antehāc mappa rapta est.
Antehāc mappa spectāta est.
Antehāc mappa torta est.

Antehāc mappae indūtae sunt.
Antehāc mappae raptae sunt.
Antehāc mappae spectātae sunt.
Antehāc mappae tortae sunt.

Dīcō mappam percussam esse,
puerum percussum esse,
animal percussum esse.

Dīcō mappās percussās esse,
puerōs percussōs esse,
animālia percussa esse.

Dīcō mappam indūtam esse.
Dīcō mappam raptam esse.
Dīcō mappam spectātam esse.
Dīcō mappam tortam esse.

Dīcō mappās indūtās esse.
Dīcō mappās raptās esse.
Dīcō mappās spectātās esse.
Dīcō mappās tortās esse.

In Pēnsō XIV partēs prīncipālēs verbōrum habētis. Sed omne ferē verbum quattuor partēs habet, quārum quārta est Participium Praeteritum Passīvum. Hoc participium in Pēnsō XIV nōn appāruit, sed in hōc pēnsō prīmum vidētis. Īnfrā omnēs iv partēs prīncipālēs verbōrum Fōrmulae I scrīptae sunt, ut exempla sint.

Feriō	Ferīre	Percussī	Percussum
Induō	Induere	Induī	Indūtum
Rapiō	Rapere	Rapuī	Raptum
Spectō	Spectāre	Spectāvī	Spectātum
Torqueō	Torquēre	Torsī	Tortum

PĒNSUM XXIX

Iterum iterumque hās sententiās perlegite, atque ēdiscite.

Lentus puer lentē labōrat,
Lentior puer lentius labōrat,
Lentissimus puer lentissimē labōrat.

Celer puer celeriter labōrat,
Celerior puer celerius labōrat,
Celerrimus puer celerrimē labōrat.

Bona puella bene labōrat,
Melior puella melius labōrat,
Optima puella optimē labōrat.

Mala puella male labōrat,
Peior puella peius labōrat,
Pessima puella pessimē labōrat.

Facilis lēctiō facile ēdiscitur,
Facilior lēctiō facilius ēdiscitur,
Facillima lēctiō facillimē ēdiscitur.

Multī hominēs multum valent,
Plūrēs hominēs plūs valent,
Plūrimī hominēs plūrimum valent.

Magnus homō magnopere labōrat,
Maior homō magis labōrat,
Maximus homō maximē labōrat.

Parvus puer (paulum) labōrat,
Minor puer minus labōrat,
Minimus puer minimē labōrat.

Aliam trīstissimam fābulam nunc audītis. Antīquissima est fābula, nec prīmum ā vōbīs audītur (dīcō hanc fābulam et antehāc ā multīs hominibus audītam esse et nunc iterum ā vōbīs audīrī).

5 Anus veterrima et pauperrima canem veterrimum et fidēlissimum habet (dīcō hoc animal vetus et fidēle ab anū antīquā et paupere possidērī). Ab hōc animālī vetere et fidēlī maximē amātur fēmina vetus (dīcō fēminam amārī), ab hāc anū dīligentissimē cūrātur canis.

10 — Canis igitur ēsurit, et cibus eī ex armāriō ab anū petitur (dīcō cibum petī, et saepe antehāc petītum esse). Quae ā canibus libentissimē eduntur? Libenter editur carō, placentae libentius fortasse, sed libentissimē ossa (dīcō carnem placentās ossa ab animālibus

canīnīs, et ossibus exceptīs ab hominibus quoque edī, hominibusque idōnea esse).

Sīc os ā fēminā petitur. Saepe antehāc armārium apertum esse et ossa petīta et reperta esse putō, sed hodiē armārium vacuum esse invēnit anus. Tum lacrimāvit, et canis in diēs iēiūnior factus est. Nōnne crēditis anum quoque iēiūnam factam esse? Sed paucōs post diēs animal illud fidēle vītā excessit, — famē mortuum est. Putō fēminam illam miserrimam morī velle, sed nōn moritur. Lentē surgit, lentius ad canem suum it, lentissimē oculōs canis claudit. Hunc fidēliter amāvit, fidēlius cūrāvit, fidēlissimē sepelīvit.

Hinc illae lacrimae!

PĒNSUM XXX

Iterum fābula dē anū ā mē vōbīs nārrātur, sed hanc fēminam vōbīs nōndum latīnīs litterīs nōtam esse putō. Haec fēmina veterrima in calceō vīxisse dīcitur (calceum tālī reī minimē idōneum eam incoluisse audiō). Multōs fīliōs, plūrēs fīliās habuit; hī omnēs līberī magnum strepitum magnumque clāmōrem fēcērunt; sed peiōrēs līberī maiōrēs clāmōrēs, pessimī maximōs sustulērunt. Puerī puellaeque multum ā mātre suā amātī sunt, sed silentium plūs ab eā amātum est. Itaque prīmum parvus puer ad mātrem vocātus est; iūs illī datum est, sed pānis nōn datus est. Magnā vōce conclāmāvit, et anus iterum illum ad sē vocāvit, et palmā suā eī gravem plāgam īnflīxit. Inde ad lectulum celeriter missus est. Deinde minor puella ā mātre appellāta est, iūs huic quoque sed nōn pānis

datus est (dīcō minōrem puellam appellātam esse, iūs datum esse, pānem nōn datum esse). Haec maiōre vōce conclāmāvit; ad mātrem vocāta est, ā mātre percussa est, celerius ad lectulum missa est. Et omnibus
20 līberīs idem datur: prīmum iūs, et posteā plāgae; prīmīs multum iūris et paulum plāgārum; ultimīs minus iūris, et plūs plāgārum. Celeriter eunt prīmī ad lectulōs, celerrimē eunt ultimī.

Poēma quod īnfrā scrīptum est facillimē, ut opīnor,
25 intellegētis.

Anxia vīxit anus, soleā conclūsa minūtā,
Pressaque tot puerīs et nescia quid sit agendum.
Iūs illīs tepidum quae cum sine pāne parāsset,
Saeva flagellāvit cunctōs, cubitumque remīsit.

PĒNSUM XXXI

Fōrmulam Prīmam vel Fōrmulam Secundam in Tempore Praesentī (Pēnsum I, Pēnsum II) et in Tempore Praeteritō (Pēnsum XIV) expressam iam habuimus. Fōrmulās in Tempore Futūrō expressās hīc habēmus.

I. Vōx Actīva. (Heri mappam percussī: hodiē mappam feriō.) *Crās mappam* ***feriam.***

Quaestiō est:	**Quid faciēs?**	**Quid faciam?**	**Quid faciet?** et c.
Crās	**feriam,**	**feriēs,**	**feriet.**
Crās	**feriēmus,**	**feriētis,**	**ferient.**
Crās	**induam,**	**induēs,**	**induet.**
Crās	**induēmus,**	**induētis,**	**induent.**

Crās	rapiam,	rapiēs,	rapiet.
Crās	rapiēmus,	rapiētis,	rapient.
Crās	spectābō,	spectābis,	spectābit.
Crās	spectābimus,	spectābitis,	spectābunt.
Crās	torquēbō,	torquēbis,	torquēbit.
Crās	torquēbimus,	torquēbitis,	torquēbunt.

Crās mappam feriam.	Dīcō mē crās mappam percussūrum esse.
Crās mappam induet.	Dīcō eum (eam) crās mappam indūtūrum (indūtūram) esse.
Crās puella cucullum rapiet.	Dīcō puellam crās cucullum raptūram esse.
Crās effigiem spectābitis.	Dīcō vōs crās effigiem spectātūrōs esse.
Crās animālia mappās torquēbunt.	Dīcō animālia crās mappās tortūra esse.

II. Vōx Passīva. In Pēnsō XXVIII Tempus Praesēns et Tempus Praeteritum habuistis. (Heri mappa percussa est: hodiē mappa ferītur.) *Crās mappa* ***ferietur.***

Quaestiō est: Quid fiet?

Crās mappa feriētur.	Crās mappae ferientur.
Crās cucullus induētur.	Crās cucullī induentur.
Crās os rapiētur.	Crās ossa rapientur.
Crās liber spectābitur.	Crās librī spectābuntur.
Crās auris torquēbitur.	Crās aurēs torquēbuntur.

Crās mappa feriētur.	Dīcō mappam crās percussum īrī.
Crās cucullus induētur.	Dīcō cucullum crās indūtum īrī.
Crās os rapiētur.	Dīcō os crās raptum īrī.
Crās librī spectābuntur.	Dīcō librōs crās spectātum īrī.
Crās meae aurēs torquēbuntur.	Dīcō meās aurēs crās tortum īrī.

Verba Dēpōnentia fōrmās plērumque passīvās, significātiōnēs actīvās habent.

Partēs Prīncipālēs, exemplī grātiā, sunt: *Sequor: sequī: secūtus sum.*

Hodiē **sequor** . . . . . **Dīcō mē hodiē sequī.**
Heri **secūtus sum** . . . . . **Dīcō mē heri secūtum esse.**
Crās **sequentur** . . . . . **Dīcō eōs crās secūtūrōs esse.**

Imperātīvus: (Tū) **sequere.** (Vōs) **sequiminī.**
Partēs Prīncipālēs: **Sum: esse: fuī: futūrus.**
Tempus Futūrum: **Erō. Eris. Erit. Erimus. Eritis. Erunt.**

Partēs Prīncipālēs: **Possum: posse: potuī,** (Īnfīnītīvum Futūrum dēest)
Tempus Futūrum: **Poterō. Poteris. Poterit. Poterimus. Poteritis. Poterunt.**

PĒNSUM XXXII

Dēbita reddere melius est quam negāre. Āiunt quondam in urbe Germānōrum permultōs mūrēs habitāvisse. Magistrātūs voluērunt haec animālia expellere, sed mūrēs manēre māluērunt. "Fēlēs im-
5 portābimus," dīxērunt cīvēs; sed fēlēs hī mūrēs nōn timuērunt. "Omnia dēlēbunt," dīxērunt cīvēs; et vērō paene omnia dēlēvērunt. Tum, post longum tempus, ad magistrātūs vēnit tībīcen senex. "Ego expellam vōbīs hōs mūrēs," dīxit hic homō procērus
10 et macer: "sed quid mihi dabitis?" Tum magistrātūs dīxērunt sē tībīcinī M nummōs datūrōs esse.

Āiunt in mediā urbe stetisse tībīcinem, et tībiīs canere coepisse; statim ex omnibus partibus urbis vēnisse mūrēs. "Ad flūmen maximum mē vertam,"

MAGISTRĀTŪS MŪRĒS TĪBĪCEN

1. magistrātūs. 2. cōgitant. 3. tēlās. 4. mūrōs. 5. tībicen macer. 6. tībiīs canit. 7. puer pede claudus.

dīxit tībīcen; et omnēs mūrēs secūtī sunt; mōmentō 15
temporis ōmnēs in flūmine dēmersī sunt et periērunt.
Mox revertit ille ad magistrātūs, quod praemiō potīrī
voluit, et dīxit, "Date mihi nummōs meōs." Sed
magistrātūs sēcum cogitāvērunt: "Mūrēs iam occīdit,
nōn poterit illīs vītam reddere; hominem dīmittēmus." 20
Itaque mīsērunt nūntium, et iussērunt hunc dīcere:
"Iocus fuit; ūnum nummum tibī habēbis."

Quid ergō faciet tībīcen? Attendite. Tībiās iterum
statim capiet, et canet. Et nunc convenient omnēs
puerī et puellae, et tībīcinem sequentur. Nec patrēs 25
nec mātrēs nec magistrātūs eōs retinēre poterunt.
Hoc quoque putō: tībīcinem mox ad montem magnum adductūrum esse līberōs; illum in montis latere iānuam apertūrum esse, et omnēs initūrōs esse. Ūnum
puerum āiunt claudum pede fuisse, et nimis lentē 30
prōcessisse; sīc relictus est. Certō sciō hōs parentēs
numquam posteā vīdisse līberōs; doluisse, sed eōs recipere nōn potuisse.

Nōnne putātis melius esse dēbita reddere quam
negāre? 35

PĒNSUM XXXIII

Duo nova tempora hōc in pēnsō discimus, quōrum nōmina sunt Plūsquamperfectum et Futūrum Perfectum. Īnfrā et fōrmās et ūsūs īnspicite, ut omnia plānē intellegātis.

I. *Nudiūs tertius* mappam torsī.
Heri dīxī mē mappam *iam prīdiē* torsisse.
Itaque, *heri* mappam nōn torsī, sed **torseram.**

A. Tempus Plūsquamperfectum. Vōx Actīva.

Quaestiō: Quid fēcerās? et c.

Torseram,	torserās,	torserat.
Torserāmus,	torserātis,	torserant.
Indueram,	induerās,	induerat.
Induerāmus,	induerātis,	induerant.
Percusseram, et c.	percusserās,	percusserat;

Mappam torseram; dīcō mē mappam torsisse.

B. Tempus Plūsquamperfectum. Vōx Passīva.

Quaestiō: Quid factum erat?

Mappa (ā mē, ā tē, ā nōbīs, et c.) torta erat.
Mappa indūta erat, mappa percussa erat, mappae percussae erant.

Mappa indūta erat; dīcō mappam indūtam esse.

II. *Hodiē* dīcō mē mappam torquēre.
Crās dīcam mē mappam *iam* torsisse.
Itaque, *crās* mappam nōn torquēbō, sed **torserō.**

A. Tempus Futūrum Perfectum. Vōx Actīva.

Quaestiō: Quid fēceris? et c.

Torserō,	torseris,	torserit.
Torserimus,	torseritis,	torserint.
Induerō,	indueris,	induerit.
Induerimus,	indueritis,	induerint.
Percusserō, et c.	percusseris,	percusserit;

Mappam torserō; dīcō mē mappam tortūrum esse.

B. TEMPUS FUTŪRUM PERFECTUM. VŌX PASSĪVA.

Quaestiō: **Quid factum erit?**

Mappa (ā mē, ā tē, ā nōbīs, et c.) **torta erit.**
Mappa indūta erit, mappa percussa erit, mappae percussae erunt.
Mappae percussae erunt; dīcō mappās percussum īrī.

PĒNSUM XXXIV

Vēnātor, quī tōtum diem per silvās vagātus erat, ad tumulum accessit quem anteā nōn vīderat. Summās frondēs (quās avēs congesserant) āmōvit; sub quibus puerum puellamque invēnit quī diū ibi dormīverant. Quōrum dē fātō (nam mortuī erant) haec est fābula. 5

Voluerant flōrēs carpere; quōs pulcherrimōs intrā silvās abditōs esse arbitrātī erant. Quās in silvās igitur errāverant, sed nōn satis magnum numerum colligere potuerant. Iam multa mīlia passuum īverant, quae circiter xx esse putāvērunt, et advēnerant tenebrae 10 noctis. Quae timōre puellam opprimere coeperant, sed frāter fortis erat, et nōndum lacrima ex oculīs illī ēlapsa erat. Nōn diū dubitāverat, sed sorōrī dixerat: "Viam reperīre nōn possumus per quam ad hunc locum pervēnimus; haec arbor sub quā stāmus 15 nōs per noctem dēfendet. Est bona arbor, cuius glandēs nōbīs cibum dabunt, et quae ipsa nōbīs praesidiō erit ā tempestāte; cui quoque māne grātiās agēmus. Crās bene dormīverō, et tū bene dormīveris; sīc validiōrēs erimus." Quō dictō, lassitūdine cōnfectī sub 20 arbore cōnstiterant, Deum adōrāverant, ut ā parentibus doctī erant, mox dormīverant.

Māne ēvigilāverant līberī, et rēctā domum īre cōn-

stituerant. Sed omnia indicia quae anteā nōtāre cōn-
25 suēverant nunc falsa erant — arborēs quārum rāmī longiōrēs fuerant, cōnsilium agricolae ā quō dē viā quaesīverant. Dīxerant, "Sub vesperum domum pervēnerimus; domō nōn longē absumus; domī parentēs nōs colent, quibus tam diū adventus noster exspectā-
30 tus erit." Sed nōn pervēnerant. Nōn omnia nārrābō quae fēcērunt; hoc ad fīnem factum esse sciō, quod suprā nārrāvī.

Quī	**quae**	**quod**	**Quī**	**quae**	**quae**
Quem	**quam**	**quod**	**Quōs**	**quās**	**quae**
Cuius	**cuius**	**cuius**	**Quōrum**	**quārum**	**quōrum**
Cui	**cui**	**cui**	**Quibus**	**quibus**	**quibus**
Quō	**quā**	**quō**	**Quibus**	**quibus**	**quibus**

PĒNSUM XXXV

Ūnum tempus verbī adhūc restat quod vōbīs nōndum dedimus. Sī dīcō "*torsī*" significō mē semel antehāc torsisse: quodsī dīcere volō mē **saepe** vel **diū** vel **cōnsuētūdine** aliquid **antehāc** torsisse (vel cōnātum esse, vel coepisse — quae significātiōnēs rāriōrēs sunt) tum dīcō **torquēbam**. Hanc partem verbī Tempus Imperfectum appellāmus; nōnnumquam quidem idem ferē significat quod Tempore Praeteritō quoque significātur.

A. Vōx Actīva.

Quaestiō est: **Quid faciēbās?** et c.

Mappam	**feriēbam,**	**feriēbās,**	**feriēbat,**
mappam	**feriēbāmus,**	**feriēbātis,**	**feriēbant.**
Mappam	**induēbam,**	**induēbās,**	**induēbat,**
mappam	**induēbāmus,**	**induēbātis,**	**induēbant.**

Mappam	rapiēbam,	rapiēbās,	rapiēbat,
mappam	rapiēbāmus,	rapiēbātis,	rapiēbant.
Mappam	spectābam,	spectābās,	spectābat,
mappam	spectābāmus,	spectābātis,	spectābant.
Mappam	torquēbam,	torquēbās,	torquēbat,
mappam	torquēbāmus,	torquēbātis,	torquēbant.

Eram, erās, erat, erāmus, erātis, erant.
Poteram, poterās, poterat, poterāmus, poterātis, poterant.

Mappam feriēbam; dīcō mē mappam percussisse.
Mappam torquēbam; dīcō mē mappam torsisse.
In lūdō erātis; dīcō vōs in lūdō fuisse.
Intellegere poterant; dīcō illōs intellegere potuisse.

B. Vōx Passīva.

Quaestiō est: **Quid fīēbat?** et c.

Mappa feriēbātur; mappae feriēbantur.
Mappa induēbātur; mappae induēbantur; et c.

Mappa induēbātur; dīcō mappam indūtam esse.

PĒNSUM XXXVI

Fābulam pernōtam saepe audīvistis dē Washingtoniō et cerasō. Hanc fābulam nārrābō, et fortasse nōnnūlla addam quae antehāc nōn audīvistis. Georgius cerasōs amābat (semper amāvit), et pater eius multās cerasōs in agrō suō habuit. Sāturnī diē, quoniam ad lūdum nōn ībat (cōnsuētūdine nōn iit), prīmā lūce surrēxit, et in agrum properāvit. Ientāculum nōndum habuerat, itaque mox ēsuriēbat (ēsurīre coepit). Multās cerasōs rubrās et dulcēs vīdit, et tangere cōnābātur (iterum iterumque cōnātus est); sed tangere nōn potuit. Mox arborem ascendēbat (ascendere cōnātus est); sed nimis parvus fuit, neque

īmōs rāmōs attingere potuit. Et semper ēsuriēbat (maior ūnō quōque mōmentō factus est famēs); et oblīvīscēbātur (oblīvīscī coepit) patrem sē iussisse secūrim numquam tangere; post longam hōram nōn iam sē continēbat (continēre cōnātus est), sed ad domicilium revertit et secūrim petīvit.

Tum, ut verbō dīcam, arborem cecīdit; et cerasōs gustābat (gustāre coepit); sed hōc ipsō tempore advēnit pater eius, et puer fugiēbat (fugere voluit). Sed pater "Manē" inquit: "aliquid ā tē quaerere volō." Georgius lacrimābat (lacrimāre coepit), sed pater illī virgam exhibuit, et quaesīvit, "Quis arborem cecīdit? Sī negābis tē fēcisse, tibi crēdam." Et Georgius virgam spectābat (diū spectāvit) et cōgitābat (diū cōgitāvit). Pater enim sevērus fuit, et magnā sevēritāte pūniēbat (semper pūnīvit). Fīlius quoque scīvit patrem hōc tempore sibi nōn ignōtūrum esse. Sed fortis erat (semper fuit) et vērāx, et dīxit: "Ego, pater, cecīdī. Mentīrī nōn possum."

PĒNSUM XXXVII

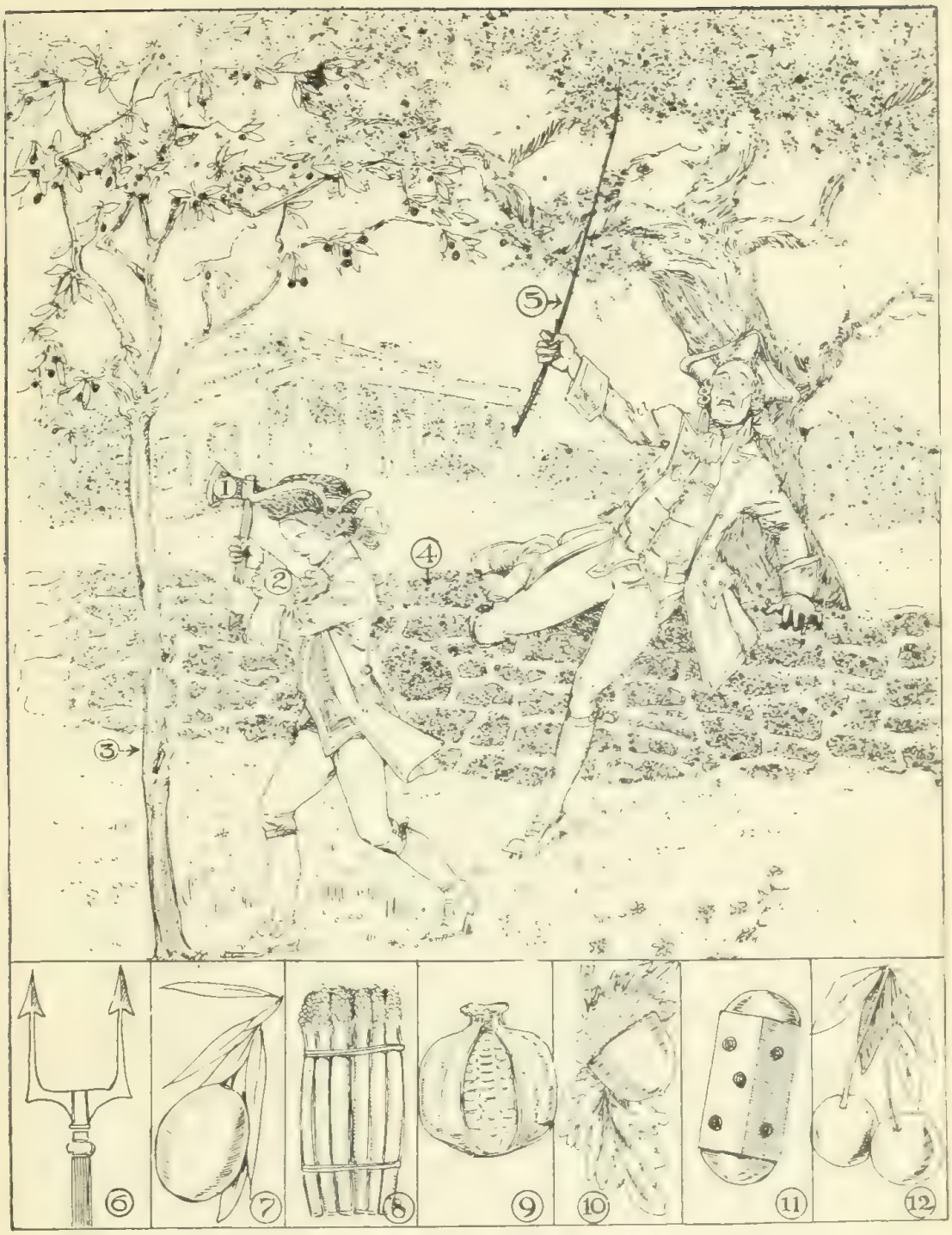
In hōc pēnsō Cōnspectum Verbōrum cum quaestiōnibus habētis.

I. Vōx Actīva.

Partēs Prīncipālēs { **Faciō: facere: fēcī: factum.**
Tollō: tollere: sustulī: sublātum.

A. Tempus Plūsquamperfectum.

Quid **iam antehāc fēcerātis?** **Iam antehāc sustulerāmus.**
Quid dīcitis (vōs iam antehāc fēcisse)? . . . . . **Dīcimus nōs iam antehāc sustulisse.**



GEŌRGIUS CERASUS

1. secūris. 2. dēcīdit. 3. cerasus. 4. mūrus. 5. virga. 6. bidēns. 7. olīva. 8. asparagus. 9. mālum Pūnicum. 10. glāns. 11. ālea. 12. cerasī.

B. Tempus Praeteritum.

Quid antehāc fēcistis? . . . . Antehāc sustulimus.
Quid dīcitis (vōs antehāc fēcisse)? . . . . . Dīcimus nōs antehāc sustulisse.

C. Tempus Imperfectum.

Quid cōnsuētūdine faciēbātis? . Cōnsuētūdine tollēbāmus.
Quid dīcitis (vōs cōnsuētūdine fēcisse)? . . . . . Dīcimus nōs cōnsuētūdine sustulisse.

D. Tempus Praesēns.

Quid nunc facitis? . . . . . Nunc tollimus.
Quid dīcitis (vōs nunc facere)? . Dīcimus nōs nunc tollere.

E. Tempus Futūrum.

Quid posthāc faciētis? . . . . . Posthāc tollēmus.
Quid dīcitis (vōs posthāc factūrōs esse)? . . . . . Dīcimus nōs posthāc sublātūrōs esse.

F. Tempus Futūrum Perfectum.

Quid post trēs diēs iam fēceritis? . . . . . Post trēs diēs iam sustulerimus.
Quid dīcitis (vōs post trēs diēs iam factūrōs esse)? . . . . . Dīcimus nōs post trēs diēs iam sublātūrōs esse.

II. Vōx Passīva.

Partēs Prīncipālēs:	Fīō:	fierī:	factus sum.
	Habitō:	habitāre:	habitāvī: habitātum.
	Habitor:	habitārī:	habitāta sum (—urbs loquitur).

A. Tempus Plūsquamperfectum.

Quid iam antehāc factum erat? . Urbs iam antehāc habitāta erat.
Quid dīcitis (iam antehāc factum esse)? . . . . . Dīcimus urbem iam antehāc habitātam esse.

B. Tempus Praeteritum.

Quid **antehāc factum est?** . . . Urbs **antehāc habitāta est.**

Quid dīcitis (antehāc factum esse)? . . . . . **Dīcimus** urbem **antehāc habitātam esse.**

C. Tempus Imperfectum.

Quid **cōnsuētūdine fiēbat?** . . Urbs **cōnsuētūdine habitābātur.**

Quid dīcitis (cōnsuētūdine factum esse)? . . . . . **Dīcimus** urbem **cōnsuētūdine habitātam esse.**

D. Tempus Praesēns.

Quid **nunc fit?** . . . . . Urbs **nunc habitātur.**

Quid dīcitis (nunc fierī)? . . . **Dīcimus** urbem **nunc habitārī.**

E. Tempus Futūrum.

Quid **posthāc fiet?** . . . . . Urbs **posthāc habitābitur.**

Quid dīcitis (posthāc factum īrī)? . . . . . **Dīcimus** urbem **posthāc habitātum īrī.**

F. Tempus Futūrum Perfectum.

Quid **iam posthāc factum erit?** Urbs **iam posthāc habitāta erit.**

Quid dīcitis (iam posthāc factum īrī)? . . . . . **Dīcimus** urbem **iam posthāc habitātum īrī.**

PĒNSUM XXXVIII

Prīmum in Pēnsō XXVIII verbum duābus partibus cōnfectum vidētis; exemplī grātiā, Mappa **spectāta** est. Haec prīma pars verbī Participium appellātur. Verba plērumque habent participia quattuor. Hōc modō eīs ūtimur:

Spectātus: spectāta: spectātum (—haec iam intellegitis).

Spectātūrus: spectātūrus sum idem ferē significat ac **spectābō.**

Spectāns: Puer effigiem **spectāns** eam ferit, id est, Puer effigiem **spectat et** eam ferit.

Spectandus: spectandus sum significat: **Necesse est mē spectārī.**

Veniendum: veniendum est vōbīs significat: **Necesse est vōs venīre.**

Īnfrā scrīpta sunt Participia:

	Pass. Praet.	Act. Fut.	Act. Praes.	Pass. Fut. (Gerundīvum)
Feriō:	**Percussus**	**Percussūrus**	**Feriēns**	**Feriendus**
Induō:	**Indūtus**	**Indūtūrus**	**Induēns**	**Induendus**
Rapiō:	**Raptus**	**Raptūrus**	**Rapiēns**	**Rapiendus**
Spectō:	**Spectātus**	**Spectātūrus**	**Spectāns**	**Spectandus**
Torqueō:	**Tortus**	**Tortūrus**	**Torquēns**	**Torquendus**

Haec verba summā cūrā īnspicite, saepe enim vōbīs ūsūrpanda erunt:

(Ego) **volō,** (tū) **vīs,** (ille) **volt;**
(Nōs) **volumus,** (vōs) **voltis,** (illī) **volunt.**
Volēbam, et c. (simile est verbō "induere").

Eōdem modō: **Nōlō, nōn vīs, nōn volt;**
Nōlumus, nōn voltis, nōlunt.
Nōlēbam, et c.

Et hoc quoque: **Mālō, māvīs, māvolt;**
Mālumus, māvoltis, mālunt.
Mālēbam, et c.

Hōrum verbōrum partēs prīncipālēs hae sunt:
Volō: velle: voluī. Nōlō: nōlle: nōluī. Mālō: mālle: māluī.

PĒNSUM XXXIX

Quondam in Graeciā habitāvit puer, cui nōmen fuit Phaethōn. Hic mātrem amantem habuit, et pater, fīliō nōn cognitus (tantum cognātus) fuit Apollō. Māter Phaethontī quaerentī multa nārrābat dē patre
5 eius, splendentī deō sōlis. Itaque puer multum sē iactābat, dīcēns amīcīs suīs sē esse fīlium sōlis. Paulō post, amīcī hunc glōriantem ōderant, et dīxērunt illī dēmōnstrandum esse Apollinem esse patrem. Respondit sē hoc factūrum esse. Fīliō quaerentī (et querentī)
10 māter dīxit: "Versātur māne in regiōne sōlis orientis pater tuus; eō eundum est et petendum. Ego comes īre nōn possum; sed ille sciet tē esse suum ipsīus fīlium."

Itaque puer in eam partem prōcessit. Mox nōn impedītus ad patrem pervēnit, et omnia illī nārrāvit.
15 Furōre incēnsus propter contumēliam puerōrum Apollō dīxit sē quodcumque rogāret fīliō datūrum esse. Fīlius ignōrāns dīxit sē velle equōs sōlis illō ipsō diē per caelum agere. Cui pater, "Hoc tibi minimē est petendum," inquit, "equī tibi nōn sunt pāritūrī." Sed
20 diū recūsāns postrēmō permīsit hoc fīliō quod iūrāverat. Itaque Phaethōn in currum ascendit, Aurōra ab Apolline iussa forēs aperuit, et equī ā rēge appellātī in caelum exiērunt.

Duās hōrās nihil timēns puer bene agēbat, sed equī
25 scientēs sē nōn ab Apolline regī, tandem ab itinere discessērunt, et propius terram contendēbant. Arborēs viridēs, rīvōs fluentēs, agrōs virentēs, incendēbant; omnēs quoque in Āfricā habitantēs nigrī factī sunt, et ad hunc diem nigrī manent. Exinde longē ā terrā

discessērunt equī perterritī, et omnia frīgēbant. Mag- 30
nīs clāmōribus rogābant Iovem patientēs mortālēs, dīcentēs sē moritūrōs esse. Et Iuppiter ē somnō ēvigilāns mīsit fulmen, et Phaethōn statim ē caelō dēiectus, mortuus et ignī cremātus, in flūmen concidit, et ad hoc tempus ā Cycnō amīcō in aquā petitur. 35

PĒNSUM XL

Commemorant scrīptōrēs in Siciliā īnsulā fuisse puellam, Proserpinam appellātam. Cum aliīs puellīs parī aetāte cottīdiē ad collēs exībat. Quōdam diē mediae aestātis complūrēs hārum puellārum colloquē- bantur; altera pars prope flūmen in aequō locō gradūs 5
cōnferre volēbat, aliae mare cōnspiciendī causā collem ascendere māluērunt. Proserpina sē cum illīs coniūnxerat quae collem dēlēgerant, nam neque altitūdō neque difficultās iter cōnservandī illam impedīvit. Celeritāte omnēs illī cessērunt, auctōritās illīus ab 10
omnibus accepta est, cupidē cōnfertō agmine illam cōnsequēbantur.

Nōn longē ab alterā parte aberant, atque cēterae puellae flōrēs iam carpēbant. Proserpina autem dux adhūc nōlēbat sinum flōribus complēre; prīmum quās- 15
dam herbās carpere voluit, quod anum aegram cognō- verat, cui cōpiam cottīdiānam frūctuum et herbārum cum dīligentiā adferēbat. Herbae in corbem amplum coniectae erant, quem dextrā manū sēcum portāre coacta est; deinde aliās animum advertit, et mox suae 20
cohortī aderat. Hae frūctūs et bācās iam comparā- verant, et prandium commūne collocāverant.

Post satis longum tempus edere dēstitērunt et domum gradūs referendī cōnsilium cēpērunt. Iam
25 dēcrētum erat voluntātī Proserpinae concēdere, sed subitō, "Sonitum audiō," monet puella prope Proserpinam sedēns, "aliquis adest." Colloquiō omnēs dēsistunt, neque timōre affectae sē commovēre audent. Quod nōlunt, vident; nam ex propinquō locō adoritur
30 deus terribilis, bidente armātus, et certō sciunt illum Plūtōnem esse. Statim cōnfirmat sē Proserpinam nōlentem volentem ad sua rēgna dēlātūrum esse, et rapit. Magnā vōce clāmant puellae, sed auxilium adferre nōn possunt, et cum captīvā pulcherrimā abit
35 deus.

PĒNSUM XLI

Modum novum habēmus, neque Indicātīvum neque Īnfīnītīvum, sed Subiūnctīvum. Illūstrātur in hāc

Fōrmulā Quīntā:

Quaerō	quis	mē	feriat.
Animadvertō	cuius	cucullum	induat.
Exquīrō	cui	nummum	rapiat.
Rogō	quem		spectet.
Ostendō ā	quō	mappa	torqueātur.

Tempus Praesēns Modī Subiūnctīvī:

Feriam,	feriās,	feriat.
Feriāmus,	feriātis,	feriant.
Feriātur,	feriantur.	
Induam,	induās,	induat.
Induāmus,	induātis,	induant.
Induātur,	induantur.	

Rapiam,	**rapiās,**	**rapiat.**
Rapiāmus,	**rapiātis,**	**rapiant.**
Rapiātur,	**rapiantur.**	
Spectem,	**spectēs,**	**spectet.**
Spectēmus,	**spectētis,**	**spectent.**
Spectētur,	**spectentur.**	
Torqueam,	**torqueās,**	**torqueat.**
Torqueāmus,	**torqueātis,**	**torqueant.**
Torqueātur,	**torqueantur.**	

Haec quoque animadvertite:

Velim, velīs, velit, velīmus, velītis, velint.
Nōlim, et c. Mālim, et c.
Sim, sīs, sit, sīmus, sītis, sint.
Eam, eās, eat, eāmus, eātis, eant.
Possim, possīs, possit, possīmus, possītis, possint.

PĒNSUM XLII

Animadvertunt puellae quālēs equī currum trahant, et quam in partem deus ferātur; sed nē haec quidem Cererī mātrī indicāvisse videntur. Vespere Proserpina domum nōn revertitur, itaque māter exīstimat aliquid malī certē illī accidisse. Itaque ēgreditur, magis et magis calamitātem verēns. Per tōtam noctem mulier misera errātiōnem nōn intermittit, vix crēdēns tantum facinus susceptum esse quantum frāter fēcerat. (Nam Cerēs soror Plūtōnis fuisse dīcitur.)

Interim Plūtō ēreptam virginem cohortātur ad amīcitiam, sī nōn ad amōrem; modo pollicētur, modo minātur; illa lībertātem tantum dēsīderat, neque lībērātur. Tandem in fugā ad rīvum prōgressī sunt, quī

inimīcus illīs sē obicit velut mūrum. Plūtō nōn postulat cūr sē obiciat, sed certō ictū terram ferit, ibique fit magnus hiātus. Certō sciēns quō eant, Proserpina zōnam suam in rīvum iacit. Prōgrediuntur, et mox in rēgnum Plūtōnis intrant.

Sed quid putātis intereā facere Cererem? Diū vagātur, sed nēmō docēre potest ubi sit fīlia. Et iam spēs ferē dēest; ambulat casū prope rīvum in Ītaliā, et subitō, mīrābile dictū, — zōnam videt. Statim fīliae esse cognōscit, et capit. Prōgreditur, et mox ad fontem venit, cui nōmen est Arethūsa. Dormit Cerēs, et fōns loquitur. Hic fōns — paene incrēdibile est — subter terram dēscendit, rēgna Plūtōnis praeterit, paulō post in Siciliā exit. Ille memoriā tenet, sē Proserpinam vīdisse, itemque mātrem certiōrem facit ubi sit. Dolet Cerēs, quod cēnset Proserpinam numquam līberam ēgressūram esse. Dolet multitūdō gentium, quod Cerēs cōnstituit terram frūctibus nōn diūtius iuvāre, et hiems ācris omnēs herbās interficit.

PĒNSUM XLIII

I. Sī tē ad amīcum meum mittō (vel mīsī), **propterea quod volō** (vel **voluī**) **tē** eī aliquid **dīcere;**

(*a*) Mittō tē **ut** hoc **dīcās;** vel

(*b*) Mīsī tē **ut** hoc **dīcerēs.**

II. Quodsī tē retineō, **propterea quod nōlō** (vel **nōluī**) **tē** eī id **dīcere;**

(*c*) Retineō tē **nē** hoc **dīcās;** vel

(*d*) Retinuī tē **nē** hoc **dīcerēs.**

III. In sententiīs (*b*) et (*d*) suprā scrīptīs, novam verbī fōrmam habētis quam Tempus Imperfectum Modī Subiūnctīvī appellāmus.

Habētis igitur

A. Fōrmulam VI.

Fēcit hoc quō nōbilior fieret.
Imperāvit mīlitibus ut oppidum intrārent.
Nūntiāvit victōriam nē mūnītiōnī nocērētur.
Appellāvit equitem quī portam aperīret.
Līberāvit captīvōs nē carcerem labefacerent.

Tempus Imperfectum Modī Subiūnctīvī:

Fierem,	fierēs,	fieret.
Fierēmus,	fierētis,	fierent (— induerem).
Intrārem,	intrārēs,	intrāret.
Intrārēmus,	intrārētis,	intrārent (— spectārem).
Nocērem,	nocērēs,	nocēret.
Nocērēmus,	nocērētis,	nocērent (— torquērem).
Aperīrem,	aperīrēs,	aperīret.
Aperīrēmus,	aperīrētis,	aperīrent (— ferīrem).
Labefacerem,	labefacerēs,	labefaceret.
Labefacerēmus,	labefacerētis,	labefacerent (— raperem).

B. Sententiae Fōrmulae VI suprā scrīptae hōc modō cōnformārī possunt, sī Tempus Praesēns ūsūrpāmus:

Facit hoc quō nōbilior fīat.
Imperat mīlitibus ut oppidum intrent.
Nūntiat victōriam nē mūnītiōnī noceātur.
Appellat equitem quī portam aperiat.
Līberat captīvōs nē carcerem labefaciant.

PĒNSUM XLIV

Omnēs gentēs ēsuriēbant, et manūs ad Iovem tollēbant petentēs ut populōs servāret. Illī enim prōvidēre nōn poterant nē ūniversī famē opprimerentur et perīrent. Tam diū querēbantur quam diū Iuppiter resis-
5 tēbat; et tandem tot precibus superātus deus statuit Proserpinam līberāre, hāc tamen condīciōne, ut puella iūrāre posset sē nihil in rēgnō Plūtōnis ēdisse. Itaque Cerēs ipsa prōfecta est ut fīliam sūmeret, et iam paene effēcerat id quod voluit, Plūtōne invītō.

10 Sed umbra quaedam illās prohibēbat nē ex regiōnibus mortis exīrent, cupiēns ut puella longē ā superīs semper habitāret. Cognōverat enim, quod Proserpina fortasse iam oblīta erat, eam illō ipsō diē sex sēmina mālī Pūnicī ēdisse. Lacrimae nihil valuērunt; nōn licuit
15 puellae tōtum annum in terrā versārī, sed necesse erat sex mēnsēs in utrāque regiōne vīvere. Ubi in nostrā terrā est, nātūra plūrimīs flōribus ōrnātur, avēs cantant, nāscuntur et crēscunt omnia, ut per reliquam partem annī vītam sustineant et per longam hiemem
20 ad edendum ūtilia sint. Sed ubi invīta sub terram dēscendit, caelum lacrimat, undique mūtantur omnia, nē gentēs hūmānae mortis oblīvīscī incipiant, nec iam "Mementō morī" dīcant. Poenam dat nātūra quod haec optima puella sex sēmina comēdit, et umbra illa
25 malevolēns ea quae perspexerat Plūtōnī dētulerat. Grātiās dīs omnibus oportet agī quod sex potius quam duodecim ēdit, nam nunc quidem plērīque putant nōs vix satis longam habēre aestātem, nimis longam hiemem patī.

PĒNSUM XLV

I. Sī **nunc** puerum spectās et huius puerī nōmen scīre volō, hoc quaerō, "**Dīc** mihi **quem spectēs**." (Vidē in Pēnsō XLI "Rogō.") Quodsī **antehāc** hunc puerum spectābās vel spectāvistī vel spectāverās, hoc quaerō, "**Dīc** mihi **quem spectāverīs**." Hoc verbum (spectāverīs) in Tempore Perfectō Modī Subiūnctīvī est.

II. Sī **iam antehāc** puerum spectāverās, et eius nōmen scīre voluī vel volēbam, tum **quaesīvī** (quaerēbam) **quem spectāvissēs**. Hoc verbum (spectāvissēs) in Tempore Plūsquamperfectō Modī Subiūnctīvī est. Fōrmās igitur et sententiās īnfrā habēmus.

A. Tempus Perfectum Modī Subiūnctīvī:

Percusserim,	**percusserīs,**	**percusserit.**
Percusserīmus,	**percusserītis,**	**percusserint.**
Induerim,	**induerīs,**	**induerit, et c.**
Rapuerim,	**rapuerīs,**	**rapuerit, et c.**
Percussus sit;	**percussī sint;**	
Indūtus sit;	**raptus sit; et cētera.**	

B. Tempus Plūsquamperfectum Modī Subiūnctīvī:

Percussissem,	**percussissēs,**	**percussisset.**
Percussissēmus,	**percussissētis,**	**percussissent.**
Spectāvissem,	**spectāvissēs,**	**spectāvisset, et c.**
Torsissem,	**torsissēs,**	**torsisset, et c.**
Percussus esset;	**percussī essent;**	
Spectātus esset;	**tortus esset; et cētera.**	

C. Animadvertite summā cum cūrā quae tempora ūsūrpentur:

Sciō quem nunc spectēs et quem antehāc spectāverīs.

Sciēbam quem illō tempore spectārēs et quem iam antehāc spectāvissēs.

D. Etiam *coniūnctiōnem* **cum** habēmus; respondet quaestiōnī **quandō**, vel quaestiōnī **cūr**; hī ambō ūsūs in sententiīs īnfrā scrīptīs illūstrantur. Tertiam quoque significātiōnem habet **cum**, quae hāc sententiā illūstrātur; **Cum caecus sit, tamen** beātus est; id est, **Caecus est, sed tamen** beātus est. In hāc significātiōne **cum** eadem tempora et modōs habet quae **cum** quod quaestiōnī **cūr** respondet. Sequitur

Fōrmula VII:

Quandō, Ō turpis, dormīs? Cum labor adest (aderit, adfuit), dormiō.

Cūr, Ō turpis, dormīs? Cum labor adsit (adfuerit), dormiō.

(Possumus ūsūrpāre **dormīvistī**, **dormīvī**, sī tempus perfectum, nōn tempus praeteritum, significātur.)

Quandō, Ō audāx, pugnābās? Cum hostēs adorīrentur (adortī essent), pugnābam.

Cūr, Ō audāx, pugnābās? Cum hostēs adorīrentur (adortī essent), pugnābam.

(Possumus ūsūrpāre **pugnāvistī**, sī tempus praeteritum, nōn tempus perfectum, significātur: vel possumus ūtī **pugnāverās**.)

Quandō, Ō iūste, superābis? Cum iūs valēbit (valuerit, — indicātīvum) superābō.

Cūr, Ō iūste, superābis? Cum iūs valeat (valuerit, — subiūnctīvum) superābō.

(Possumus ūsūrpāre **superāveris** in locō vocābulī **superābis**.)

PĒNSUM XLVI

Cum iam fābulās dē hominibus pernōtās, nōnnūllās etiam dē dīs et deābus antīquīs minus nōtās audīverītis, dē bellō antīquissimō nunc nārrābō. Vōs omnēs dē Caesare scītis, cum clārissimus imperātor omnium Rōmānōrum fuerit. Cum in Belgīs bellum gereret, multās nātiōnēs facile superābat, sed Nerviī sē trādere nōlēbant; lēgātiōnem ad Caesarem nōn mittēbant, pācem recūsābant, cum sē Rōmānīs virtūte praestāre putārent. Quārē Caesar cōnstituit Nerviōs vincere.

Audīverat eōs trāns Sabim flūmen exercitum cōnstituisse, ubi impetum Rōmānōrum exspectābant. Proximae flūminī erant silvae, in quibus omnēs cōpiās tenēbant. Ab utrāque rīpā flūminis nāscēbantur collēs; in alterā cum essent hostēs, in alterā Caesar castra posuit. Ut mōs erat cum hostibus appropinquāret, sex legiōnēs praemīsit quae castra mūnīrent, equitātum ad flūmen mīsit quī hostēs pellerent. Sed cum hī ad rīpam vēnissent, Nerviī in eōs vehementer impetum fēcērunt, et usque ad vāllum castrōrum Rōmānōrum persequēbantur. Cum mīlitēs in opere occupātī essent, quīdam praetereā longius aggeris petendī causā prōcessissent, tamen Caesar omnēs celeriter revocāvit, aciem īnstrūxit, signum pugnandī dedit.

Propter celeritātem hostium omnia nōn secundum ōrdinem reī mīlitāris fīēbant. In sinistrā parte aciēī īnstitūta erat decima legiō cui praeerat Labiēnus lēgātus; contrā hanc pugnābant sociī Nerviōrum, Atrebatēs nōmine; hī nē paulisper quidem resistēbant, sed in flūmen reiectī sunt; ad postrēmum vix ūnus super-

30 fuit. Cum castra ā fronte quoque nūdāta essent, unde mīlitēs hostēs persequentēs discesserant, omnēs Nerviī, ab illō ductī quī summam imperī tenēbat, ad hunc locum contendērunt. Castra facile occupābant, quod cum vīdissent, eī quī cum impedīmentīs veniēbant per-
35 territī fugiēbant.

PĒNSUM XLVII

Perlegite iterum capita I et II Pēnsī XLIII. Deinde haec animadvertite.

I. Sententiās plānē explicō (vel explicāvī); **itaque** eās intellegitis (vel intellēxistis). Id est:

(*a*) **Tam plānē** explicō **ut intellegātis**; vel
(*b*) **Tam plānē** explicāvī **ut intellegerētis.**

II. Quodsī nōn plāna sed obscūra est (vel erat) explicātiō:

(*c*) **Tam obscūrē** explicō **ut nōn intellegātis**; vel
(*d*) **Tam obscūrē** explicāvī **ut nōn intellegerētis.**

Habēmus igitur

FŌRMULAM VIII:

Ratiō ea (tālis) est quae ab omnibus probētur (probāta sit).
Exemplum tam commodum dedit ut rem lūcidē explānāret.
Sententiās tam facilēs prōpōnam ut omnēs cōnscrībere possint.
Ūsum scrībendī tam singulārem magister habuerat ut nēmō scrīptūram legere posset.
Litterās ita scrīpserit ut classis significātiōnem nōn intellēxerit.
Tantō gladiō ūtēbātur ut virī vīrēs eius experīrī nōllent.

Castra et Proelium Caesaris

1. equitātus. 2. equī. 3. currus. 4. hasta. 5. gladius. 6. mucrō. 7. scūtum. 8. castra. 9. agger. 10. turrēs. 11. impedīmenta.

PĒNSUM XLVIII

Itaque ēvēnit ut fortūna Rōmānōs paene dēsereret. Equitēs Trēverōrum, quī sociī erant, quoniam legiōnēs premī et hostēs castra obtinēre vidērent, ad suam cīvitātem revertērunt. Rōmānōs victōs esse et spem salūtis āmīsisse renūntiāvērunt. Sed Caesar, sīc ut saepe anteā fēcerat, et mīlitibus et centuriōnibus et tribūnīs et lēgātīs fidem integram habēbat; quam quidem opīniōnem virtūtis merēbantur. Ad dextrum cornū profectus est, ut subsidium suīs ferret; sed Nerviī tam vehementer eōs premēbant ut duodecima legiō, et praesertim cohors quārta, vix resistere posset. Caesar prīmum mīlitī scūtum dētrāxit, quod ipse tam celeriter vēnerat ut omnia quae ad arma pertinērent sēcum nōn attulisset; deinde tam ācriter pugnāvit ut etiam volnerātī peditēs ultrō similēs integrīs fierent et prīncipem sequerentur.

Multum adiuvābant legiō septima quoque et duae legiōnēs quibus negōtium fuerat ut post commeātuī subsidiō venīrent. Illī quidem quī ad ulteriōrem partem castrōrum fūgerant, quod timērent nē occīderentur, nōn iam perīculum vidēbant, et sine tēlīs pugnābant. At hostēs Rōmānīs virtūte parēs erant; cum prīmī cecidissent, posterī in eōrum locum prōcessērunt, et corporibus eōrum īnstitērunt, ut quasi ā castellō vel turrī tēla in nostrōs conicerent. Neque ūllī ex multīs mīlitibus volnus ā tergō accēpērunt.

Postrīdiē eius diēī, post victōriam Rōmānōrum nūntiātam, maiōrēs nātū Caesarī suōs pūblicē dedidērunt. Ex senātū dīxērunt trēs sōlōs superesse, et sē potestā-

30 tem suam tōtam āmīsisse, neque rēs pūblicās neque prīvātās iam habēre. Caesar eōs ōrātiōne benignē cohortātus est, neque obsidēs postulāvit; haec quoque beneficia illīs dedit; suōs vīcōs permīsit ut retinērent, et fīnitimīs, quī neque familiārēs neque necessāriī es-
35 sent, imperāvit ut ab ūllā suspiciōne iniūriae sē suōsque prohibērent.

PĒNSUM XLIX

Sequuntur octō sententiae, quibus illūstrantur genera casūs "Ablātīvī Absolūtī," quī appellātur. Sententiae bīnae scrīptae sunt, et rē vērā idem significant ambae quās sīc coniūnctās vidētis.

Cum lēx cognita esset, tum cōnsul officium nōn dēseruit.
Lēge cognitā, cōnsul officium nōn dēseruit.

Cum prōvincia servāta esset, eā dē causā quaestor imperātōrī praemium dedit.
Prōvinciā servātā, quaestor imperātōrī praemium dedit.

Cum ventus surgat, tamen magnum numerum nāvium nōn vidēmus.
Ventō surgente, magnum numerum nāvium nōn vidēmus.

Sī soror parāta est neque caput movet, tum frāter hastam iacit.
Sorōre parātā neque caput movente, hastam iacit.

Quondam fuit apud Rōmānōs puella pulcherrima, nōmine Lara. Huius pulchritūdinem mīrābantur omnēs, maximē tamen loquāx erat, neque ā prīmā hōrā diēī usque ad vesperum tacēbat. Iove quondam cum
5 dēliciīs suīs colloquente, audīvit Lara, et omnia Iūnōnī

nārrāvit. Hāc rē mox cognitā, Iuppiter valdē īrātus Laram comprehendit et, laniō terribilī adhibitō, perfēcit ut lingua puellae abscīderētur. Deinde Mercuriō imperāvit ut Laram ad concilia īnferōrum dūceret, ubi linguā abscīsā in aeternum mūta manēret. Itaque deus, puellā comitante, ad rēgna Plūtōnis profectus est. Sed Lara, linguā nōn iam sē movente, multō blandior erat quam anteā fuerat, et Mercuriō tantopere placuit ut, nūllō mōmentō temporis praetermissō, illam adamāret et in mātrimōnium dūceret. Ab hīs nātī sunt duo fīliī, quī Larēs appellātī sunt. Omnis domus Rōmāna hōs deōs prope focum habēbat; quōrum ad pedēs iacēbat canis semper lātrāns, quī significāret Larēs semper vigilāre et domum cūstōdīre.

PĒNSUM L

Gāium Iūlium Caesarem omnēs cōnsentiunt clārissimum fuisse Rōmānōrum; itaque quaedam dē illīus vītā nōbīs audienda sunt. Dīcunt illum prīmīs annīs ā L. Sullā agitātum esse, quod ille iuvenem timuerit; et Caesarem quondam ā tālī fugā revertentem ā pīrātīs captum esse; quōs autem illum nōn necāvisse, sed pretiō līberāvisse. Hīs Caesar dīxerat sē omnēs crucī affixūrum esse, quod quidem nōn crēdidērunt; sed statim reversus tōtam manum cruce necāvit, quamquam propter misericordiam prīmum iugulāvit.

Dictum est illum quondam in Hispāniā imāginem Magnī Alexandrī vīdisse, et ingemuisse quod nihil dum ā sē memorābile actum esset, in aetāte quā iam Alex-

ander orbem terrārum subēgisset. Audīmus illum post
15 bella Gallica fīnīta, cum Pompēius illum arma trādere iussérit, ad Rubicōnem flūmen cōnstitisse, quod sī flūmen trānsīverit bellum cīvīle statim fīat. Sed mox dīxit "Iacta ālea estō," et trānsiit.

Āiunt illum quondam cum aliīs apud hospitem cēnā-
20 visse; sed quod asparagī unguentō nōn oleō parātī sint, cēterōs recūsāvisse. Ille autem dīxit satis malum esse cibum hospitis recūsāre, sed quī urbānitātem alterius calumniārētur, ipsum suam urbānitātem negāre. Narrātur illī quondam nūntiātum esse Pharnācem rēgem in Pontō contrā populum Rōmānum cum aliīs rēgibus
25 coniūrāre; quod cum Caesar audīverit, rēgem tam celeriter vīcisse ut hunc nūntium remīserit: "Vēnī, Vīdī, Vīcī."

Iam ad mortem illīus pervēnimus. Multī Rōmānī eum ōdērunt, quod rēx esse volt. Semper vīta eius
30 perīculōsior fit. Dīcit illī haruspex quīdam: "Cave perīculum, quod nōn ultrā Mārtiās Īdūs prōferētur." Multa sunt portenta. Īdibus Martiīs in senātum venit. Coniūrātī eum circumstant. Casca cōnfodit. Brūtum videt Caesar. "Et tū, Brūte," graecē exclāmat, et
35 vīgintī tribus volneribus cōnfossus animam agit.

APPENDIX GRAMMATICUS

I. Dēclīnantur nōmina in Pēnsō XIX. (Mas. et Fēm. Acc. Gen. Dat. Abl.)
Dēclīnantur nōmina in Pēnsō XXII. (Mas. et Fēm. Nōm.)
Dēclīnantur nōmina in Pēnsō XXV. (Neutra.)
Dēclīnātur prōnōmen relātīvum in Pēnsō XXXIV.

II. Comparantur adiectīva in Pēnsō XXIX.

III. Coniugantur verba in Pēnsō I. (Praes. Indic. et Imper. Act. Sing.)
Coniugantur verba in Pēnsō II. (Praes. Indic. et Imper. Act. Plū.)
Coniugantur verba in Pēnsō VI. (Praes. Īnfīn. Act.)
Coniugantur verba in Pēnsō XIV. (Praet. Indic. Act.)
Coniugantur verba in Pēnsō XV. (Praet. Īnfīn. Act.)
Coniugantur verba in Pēnsō XXXI. (Fut. Indic. et Īnfīn.)
Coniugantur verba in Pēnsō XXXIII. (Plūsquamperf. et Fut. Perf. Indic.)
Coniugantur verba in Pēnsō XXXV. (Imperf. Indic.)
Coniugantur verba in Pēnsō XLI. (Praes. Subiūnc.)

Coniugantur verba in Pēnsō XLIII. (Imperf. Subiūnc.)

Coniugantur verba in Pēnsō XLV. (Perf. et Plūsquamperf. Subiūnc.)

Coniugantur verba in Pēnsō XXXVIII. (Participia.)

IV. Coniugātur verbum quod est *eō* in Pēnsīs IV, XIV, XLI.

Coniugantur verba quae sunt *sum* et *possum* in Pēnsīs XXIII, XXXI, XLI.

Coniugantur verba quae sunt *volō, nōlō, mālō* in Pēnsīs XXXVIII, XLI.

ADIECTĪVA

	Nōm.	Acc.	Gen.	Dat.	Abl.	
Mas.	brevis	brevem	brevis	brevī	brevī	Singulāris Numerus
Fēm.	brevis	brevem	brevis	brevī	brevī	
Neu.	breve	breve	brevis	brevī	brevī	
Mas.	brevēs	brevēs	brevium	brevibus	brevibus	Plūrālis Numerus
Fēm.	brevēs	brevēs	brevium	brevibus	brevibus	
Neu.	brevia	brevia	brevium	brevibus	brevibus	
Mas.	longus	longum	longī	longō	longō	Singulāris Numerus
Fēm.	longa	longam	longae	longae	longā	
Neu.	longum	longum	longī	longō	longō	
Mas.	longī	longōs	longōrum	longīs	longīs	Plūrālis Numerus
Fēm.	longae	longās	longārum	longīs	longīs	
Neu.	longa	longa	longōrum	longīs	longīs	
Mas.	longior	longiōrem	longiōris	longiōrī	longiōre	Singulāris Numerus
Fēm.	longior	longiōrem	longiōris	longiōrī	longiōre	
Neu.	longius	longius	longiōris	longiōrī	longiōre	
Mas.	longiōrēs	longiōrēs	longiōrum	longiōribus	longiōribus	Plūrālis Numerus
Fēm.	longiōrēs	longiōrēs	longiōrum	longiōribus	longiōribus	
Neu.	longiōra	longiōra	longiōrum	longiōribus	longiōribus	

	Nōm.	Acc.	Gen.	Dat.	Abl.	
Mas.	**ūnus**	**ūnum**	**ūnīus**	**ūnī**	**ūnō**	Singulāris Numerus
Fēm.	**ūna**	**ūnam**	**ūnīus**	**ūnī**	**ūnā**	
Neu.	**ūnum**	**ūnum**	**ūnīus**	**ūnī**	**ūnō**	
Mas.	**duo**	**duōs**	**duōrum**	**duōbus**	**duōbus**	Plūrālis Numerus
Fēm.	**duae**	**duās**	**duārum**	**duābus**	**duābus**	
Neu.	**duo**	**duo**	**duōrum**	**duōbus**	**duōbus**	
Mas.	**trēs**	**trēs**	**trium**	**tribus**	**tribus**	Plūrālis Numerus
Fēm.	**trēs**	**trēs**	**trium**	**tribus**	**tribus**	
Neu.	**tria**	**tria**	**trium**	**tribus**	**tribus**	

PRŌNŌMINA

	Nōm.	Acc.	Gen.	Dat.	Abl.	
Mas.	**hic**	**hunc**	**huius**	**huic**	**hōc**	Singulāris Numerus
Fēm.	**haec**	**hanc**	**huius**	**huic**	**hāc**	
Neu.	**hoc**	**hoc**	**huius**	**huic**	**hōc**	
Mas.	**hī**	**hōs**	**hōrum**	**hīs**	**hīs**	Plūrālis Numerus
Fēm.	**hae**	**hās**	**hārum**	**hīs**	**hīs**	
Neu.	**haec**	**haec**	**hōrum**	**hīs**	**hīs**	

Mas.	ille	illum	illīus	illī	illō	Singulāris Numerus
Fēm.	illa	illam	illīus	illī	illā	
Neu.	illud	illud	illīus	illī	illō	
Mas.	illī	illōs	illōrum	illīs	illīs	Plūrālis Numerus
Fēm.	illae	illās	illārum	illīs	illīs	
Neu.	illa	illa	illōrum	illīs	illīs	
Mas.	is	eum	eius	eī	eō	Singulāris Numerus
Fēm.	ea	eam	eius	eī	eā	
Neu.	id	id	eius	eī	eō	
Mas.	eī	eōs	eōrum	eīs	eīs	Plūrālis Numerus
Fēm.	eae	eās	eārum	eīs	eīs	
Neu.	ea	ea	eōrum	eīs	eīs	
Mas.	quis	quem	cuius	cui	quō	Singulāris Numerus
(Fēm.	quae	quam	cuius	cui	quā)	
Neu.	quid	quid	cuius	cui	quō	
Mas.	quī	quōs	quōrum	quibus	quibus	Plūrālis Numerus
(Fēm.	quae	quās	quārum	quibus	quibus)	
Neu.	quae	quae	quōrum	quibus	quibus	

	Nōm.	Acc.	Gen.	Dat.	Abl.	
Mas.	**ipse**	**ipsum**	**ipsīus**	**ipsī**	**ipsō**	Singulāris Numerus
Fēm.	**ipsa**	**ipsam**	**ipsīus**	**ipsī**	**ipsā**	
Neu.	**ipsum**	**ipsum**	**ipsīus**	**ipsī**	**ipsō**	
Mas.	**ipsī**	**ipsōs**	**ipsōrum**	**ipsīs**	**ipsīs**	Plūrālis Numerus
Fēm.	**ipsae**	**ipsās**	**ipsārum**	**ipsīs**	**ipsīs**	
Neu.	**ipsa**	**ipsa**	**ipsōrum**	**ipsīs**	**ipsīs**	
Mas.	**īdem**	**eundem**	**eiusdem**	**eīdem**	**eōdem**	Singulāris Numerus
Fēm.	**eadem**	**eandem**	**eiusdem**	**eīdem**	**eādem**	
Neu.	**idem**	**idem**	**eiusdem**	**eīdem**	**eōdem**	
Mas.	**eīdem**	**eōsdem**	**eōrundem**	**eīsdem**	**eīsdem**	Plūrālis Numerus
Fēm.	**eaedem**	**eāsdem**	**eārundem**	**eīsdem**	**eīsdem**	
Neu.	**eadem**	**eadem**	**eōrundem**	**eīsdem**	**eīsdem**	
	ego	**mē**	**(meī)**	**mihi**	**mē**	Singulāris Numerus
	nōs	**nōs**	**nostrum (nostrī)**	**nōbīs**	**nōbīs**	Plūrālis Numerus
	tū	**tē**	**(tuī)**	**tibi**	**tē**	Singulāris Numerus
	vōs	**vōs**	**vestrum (vestrī)**	**vōbīs**	**vōbīs**	Plūrālis Numerus

VERBA — VŌX PASSĪVA — MODĪ INDICĀTĪVUS ET IMPERĀTĪVUS

(MAPPAE INTER SĒ LOQUUNTUR)

Tempus Praesēns

Impv.	I. Sing.	II. Sing.	III. Sing.	Impv.	I. Plū.	II. Plū.	III. Plū.
ferīre	ferior	ferīris	ferītur	ferīminī	ferīmur	ferīminī	feriuntur
induere	induor	indueris	induitur	induiminī	induimur	induiminī	induuntur
rapere	rapior	raperis	rapitur	rapiminī	rapimur	rapiminī	rapiuntur
spectāre	spector	spectāris	spectātur	spectāminī	spectāmur	spectāminī	spectantur
torquēre	torqueor	torquēris	torquētur	torquēminī	torquēmur	torquēminī	torquentur

Tempus Imperfectum

I. Sing.	II. Sing.	III. Sing.	I. Plū.	II. Plū.	III. Plū.
feriēbar	feriēbāris	feriēbātur	feriēbāmur	feriēbāminī	feriēbantur
induēbar	induēbāris	induēbātur	induēbāmur	induēbāminī	induēbantur
rapiēbar	rapiēbāris	rapiēbātur	rapiēbāmur	rapiēbāminī	rapiēbantur
spectābar	spectābāris	spectābātur	spectābāmur	spectābāminī	spectābantur
torquēbar	torquēbāris	torquēbātur	torquēbāmur	torquēbāminī	torquēbantur

Tempus Futūrum

I. Sing.	II. Sing.	III. Sing.	I. Plū.	II. Plū.	III. Plū.
feriar	feriēris	feriētur	feriēmur	feriēminī	ferientur
induar	induēris	induētur	induēmur	induēminī	induentur
rapiar	rapiēris	rapiētur	rapiēmur	rapiēminī	rapientur
spectābor	spectāberis	spectābitur	spectābimur	spectābiminī	spectābuntur
torquēbor	torquēberis	torquēbitur	torquēbimur	torquēbiminī	torquēbuntur

Tempus Praeteritum (Perfectum)

Percussa sum . . . percussa es . . . percussa est . . . percussae sumus . . . percussae estis . . . percussae sunt

Indūta sum . . . rapta sum . . . spectāta sum . . . torta sum . . . et c.

Tempus Plūsquamperfectum

Percussa eram . . . percussa erās . . . percussa erat . . . percussae erāmus . . . percussae erātis . . . percussae erant

Indūta eram . . . rapta eram . . . spectāta eram . . . torta eram . . . et c.

Tempus Futūrum Perfectum

Percussa erō . . . percussa eris . . . percussa erit . . . percussae erimus . . . percussae eritis . . . percussae erunt

Indūta erō . . . rapta erō . . . spectāta erō . . . torta erō . . . et c.

VŌX PASSĪVA — MODUS SUBIŪNCTĪVUS

Tempus Praesēns

I. Sing.	II. Sing.	III. Sing.	I. Plū.	II. Plū.	III. Plū.
feriar	feriāris	feriātur	feriāmur	feriāminī	feriantur
induar	induāris	induātur	induāmur	induāminī	induantur
rapiar	rapiāris	rapiātur	rapiāmur	rapiāminī	rapiantur
specter	spectēris	spectētur	spectēmur	spectēminī	spectentur
torquear	torqueāris	torqueātur	torqueāmur	torqueāminī	torqueantur

Tempus Imperfectum

ferīrer	ferīrēris	ferīrētur	ferīrēmur	ferīrēminī	ferīrentur
induerer	induerēris	induerētur	induerēmur	induerēminī	induerentur
raperer	raperēris	raperētur	raperēmur	raperēminī	raperentur
spectārer	spectārēris	spectārētur	spectārēmur	spectārēminī	spectārentur
torquērer	torquērēris	torquērētur	torquērēmur	torquērēminī	torquērentur

Tempus Perfectum

Percussa sim . . . percussa sīs . . . percussa sit . . . percussae sīmus . . . percussae sītis . . . percussae sint

Indūta sim . . . rapta sim . . . spectāta sim . . . torta sim . . . et c.

Tempus Plūsquamperfectum

Percussa essem . . . percussa essēs . . . percussa esset . . . percussae essēmus . . . percussae essētis . . . percussae essent

Indūta essem . . . rapta essem . . . spectāta essem . . . torta essem . . . et c.

SYNOPSIS QUŌRUNDAM VERBŌRUM

Indic.	*Praes.*	est	volt	it	fit	fert	fertur
	Imperf.	erat	volēbat	ībat	fiēbat	ferēbat	ferēbātur
	Fut.	erit	volet	ībit	fiet	feret	ferētur
	Praeter.	fuit	voluit	iit	facta est	tulit	lāta est
	Plūsq.	fuerat	voluerat	ierat	facta erat	tulerat	lāta erat
	Fut. Per.	fuerit	voluerit	ierit	facta erit	tulerit	lāta erit
Subj.	*Praes.*	sit	velit	eat	fīat	ferat	ferātur
	Imperf.	esset	vellet	īret	fieret	ferret	ferrētur
	Perf.	fuerit	voluerit	ierit	facta sit	tulerit	lāta sit
	Plūsq.	fuisset	voluisset	iisset	facta esset	tulisset	lāta esset

POĒMATA

I. Humtius in mūrō requiēvit Dumtius altō;
Humtius ē mūrō Dumtius heu cecidit.
Sed nōn rēgis equī, rēgīn(ae) exercitus omnis,
Humtī, tē, Dumtī, restituēre locō.

II. Ō mea Maria,
Tōta contrāria,
Quid tibi crēscit in hortō?
Testae et crotalī
Sunt mihi flōsculī,
Cum hyacinthinō sertō.

III. Hei didul(um), atqu(e) iterum didulum. Fēlēs que Fidēsque.
Vacca super lūnae cornua prōsiluit.
Nesciō quā catulus rīsit dulcēdine lūdī;
Abstulit et turpī lanx cochleāre fugā.

IV. Cordium Rēgīna fēcit
Quam suāvissimās placentās
Diē dīligēns aestīvō.
Cordium Fūr ille prīmus,
Prīnceps īdem prīmō nātus,
Fūrābātur hās placentās,
Penitusque subtrahēbat.
Cordium Rēx īrācundus
Nōrat perditās placentās,
Ācriterque verberāvit

Fūrem simul fīliumque.
Reddiditque Fūr placentās,
Prīnceps īdem prīmō nātus,
Cordium Fūr ille prīmus,
Neque rūrsum spoliāvit.

V. Mīca, mīca, parva stella,
Mīror quaenam sīs tam bella,
Splendēns ēminus in illō,
Alba velut gemma, caelō.

Quandō fervēns sōl discessit,
Nec calōre prāta pascit,
Mox ostendis lūmen pūrum,
Mīcāns, mīcāns per obscūrum.

Tibi, noctū quī vagātur,
Ob scintillulam grātātur;
Nī mīcārēs tū, nōn scīret
Quās per viās errāns īret.

Meum saepe thalamum lūce
Speculāris cūriōsa;
Neque carpseris sopōrem
Dōnec vēnit sōl per auram.

VI. Strīdet ventus Boreālis,
Imber ingruet nivālis:
Quō sē vertet hōr(ā) in illā
Rubicilla?

In grānāriō sedēbit,
Plūmeā tepēns fovēbit
Molle caput sub axillā
Rubicilla.

VII.

Ille citharistae fīlius,
Thōmās, Thōmās nōminātus,
Porculō surreptō currit:
Porcus cito mandūcātus,
Thōmās, cito verberātus,
Ululāns per vīcum fūr it,
Ululāns per vīcum furit.

VIII.

Nōs dum pilā lūdimus,
Victī seu victōrēs,
Vel in circō currimus,
Rapidī cursōrēs,
Vel in turbā tollimus
Cōnsonōs clāmōrēs,
Tum nōn tantī facimus
Nostrōs professōrēs.

Sed sī scamna premimus
Multōs per sūdōrēs,
Et cum cūrā volvimus
Improbōs labōrēs,
Et in ōre sentīmus
Surgere rubōrēs,
Magis iam suspicimus
Nostrōs professōrēs.

Tum in exāminibus
Quantī sunt horrōrēs.
Paenitet nōs penitus
Nōn mūtāsse mōrēs.
Inter nōs aspicimus

Voltuum pallōrēs,
Et timēmus funditus
Nostrōs professōrēs.

Sed sī perreptāvimus
Tantōs hōs terrōrēs,
Hilarēs resurgimus
Ut ex imbre flōrēs.
Alacrēs requīrimus
Veterēs amōrēs,
Nec iam tantī facimus
Nostrōs professōrēs.[1]

IX. Gaudeāmus igitur,
Iuvenēs dum sumus;
Post iucundam iuventūtem,
Post molestam senectūtem,
Nōs habēbit humus.

Ubi sunt, quī ante nōs
In mundō fuēre?
Transeās ad superōs,
Abeās ad īnferōs,
Quōs sī vīs vidēre.

Vīta nostra brevis est,
Brevī fīniētur;
Venit mors velociter,
Rapit nōs atrociter,
Nēminī parcētur.

[1] Printed by permission of the author, Professor W. H. Kirk, of Rutgers College.

Alma māter flōreat,
Quae nōs ēducāvit,
Cārōs et commīlitōnēs,
Dissitās in regiōnēs
Sparsōs, congregāvit.

Vīvat et rēpūblica
Et quī illam regit,
Vīvat nostra cīvitās,
Maecēnātum cāritās.
Quae nōs hīc prōtegit.

X. Integer vītae, scelerisque pūrus
Nōn eget Maurīs iaculīs neq(ue) arcū,
Nec venēnātīs gravidā sagittīs,
Fusce, pharetrā;

Sīve per Syrtēs iter aestuōsās
Sīve factūrus per inhospitālem
Caucasum, vel quae loca fābulōsus
Lambit Hydaspēs.

Namque mē silvā lupus in Sabīnā
Dum meam cantō Lalagēn, et ultrā
Terminum cūrīs vagor expedītīs,
Fūgit inermem.

XI. Lūgēt(e), ō Venerēs Cupīdinēsque;
et quant(um) est hominum venustiōrum.
passer mortuus est meae puellae.
passer, dēliciae meae puellae,
quem plūs ill(a) oculīs suīs amābat:

nam mellītus erat suamque nōrat
ipsam tam bene quam puella mātrem.
nec sēs(ē) ā gremi(ō) illius movēbat,
sed circumsiliēns mod(o) hūc, mod(o) illūc,
ad sōlam domin(am) usque pīpilābat.
quī nunc it per iter tenebricōsum
illūc, unde negant redīre quemquam.
at vōbīs male sit, malae tenebrae
Orcī, qu(ae) omnia bella dēvorātis:
tam bellum mihi passer(em) abstulistis.
vae factum male! vae miselle passer,
tuā nunc operā meae puellae
flendō turgidulī rubent ocellī.

XII. Dīsertissime Rōmulī nepōtum,
Quot sunt quotque fuēre, Mārce Tullī,
Quotque post aliīs erunt in annīs,
Grātiās tibi maximās Catullus
Agit, pessimus omnium poēta,
Tantō pessimus omnium poēta
Quantō t(ū) optimus omnium's patrōnus.

INDEX VERBŌRUM

A

Ā vel **Ab** (cum abl.) (XIX) . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Abdō, abdere, abdidī, abditum (XXXIV) . . . . . (pōnō ubi nōn facile reperīs).
Abdūcō, abdūcere, abdūxī, abductum (XVIII) . . . . . (ab+dūcō).
Abeō, abīre, abiī, abitum (XV) . . . . . (ab+eō).
Abscīdō, abscīdere, abscīdī, abscīsum (XLIX) . . . . . (ab aliquō caedō).
Absēns, absēns (gen. absentis) (VIII) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Abstergeō, abstergēre, abstersī, abstersum (II) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Absum, abesse, abfuī (XXXIV) . (ab+sum: cf. Absēns).
Accēdō, accēdere, accessī, accessum (XXVI) . . . . . (appropinquō).
Accidō, accidere, accidī (XLII) (accidit — venit id quod nōn exspectāmus).
Accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptum (XIX) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Ācer, ācris, ācre (XXVI) . . . . (ferus: bonus cultor ācer est).
Acerbus, acerba, acerbum (XV) . (contrārium est Dulcis).
Aciēs, aciēī, *f.* (XLVI) . . . . . (ācris pars alicuius: mīlitēs ad pugnam parātī).
Ad (cum acc.) (IV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).
Adamō, adamāre, adamāvī, adamātum (XXIV) . . . . . (maximē amō).
Addō, addere, addidī, additum (XVI) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).

Addūcō, addūcere, addūxī, adductum (XXXII) . . . . . (ad+dūcō).
Adferō, adferre, attulī, allātum (XL) . . . . . (ad+ferō).
Adficiō, adficere, affēcī, affectum (XL) . . . . . (aliquid alicui faciō).
Adhibeō, adhibēre, adhibuī, adhibitum (XLIX) . . . . . (ūtor: dīcō "Hūc venī").
Adhūc (XL) . . . . . (ad hoc tempus).
Adiectīvum, adiectīvī, *n.* (XXVI) (e.g., Bonus, Gravis).
Adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiūvī, adiūtum (XLVIII) . . . . . (iuvō).
Adorior, adorīrī, adortus sum (XL) . . . . . (orior et ad aliquem eō).
Adōrō, adōrāre, adōrāvī, adōrātum (XXXIV) . . . . . (rogō aliquem: rogō deum).
Adsum, adesse, adfuī (XXIV) . . (praesēns sum).
Adulēscēns, adulēscentis, *m.* (XXI) . . . . . (iuvenis maior).
Adveniō, advenīre, advēnī, adventum (X) . . . . . (ad+veniō).
Adventus, adventūs, *m.* (X) . . (sī mē advenīre vidēs, adventum meum vidēs).
Advertō, advertere, advertī, adversum (XL) . . . . . (ad+vertō).
Aedēs, aedium, *f.* (XXI) . . . . (magna vīlla).
Aedificium, aedificī, *n.* (XXVI) . . (aedēs).
Aeger, aegra, aegrum (XL) . . . (nōn bene vītam agēns: nōn validus).
Aequus, aequa, aequum (XL) . . (īdem: terra aequa montēs nōn habet).
Aestās, aestātis, *f.* (XL) . . . . (pars annī ubi omnia calent).
Aetās, aetātis, *f.* (XL) . . . . . (numerus annōrum alicuius).
Aeternus, aeterna, aeternum (XXIV) . . . . . (quod nūllum fīnem habet).
Affīgō, affīgere, affīxī, affīxum (L) . . . . . (alicui revinciō).

Ager, agrī, *m.* (XIII) . . . . . (pict. XIII).
Agger, aggeris, *m.* (XLVI) . . . (pict. XLVI).
Agitō, agitāre, agitāvī, agitātum (L) . . . . . (in omnēs partēs agō).
Agmen, agminis, *n.* (XL) . . . . (illī quōs aliquis dūcit vel agit).
Agō, agere, ēgī, actum (IX) . . (faciō: sī puerum agō, ante mē it).
Agricola, agricolae, *m.* (XIII) . . (pict. XIII).
Āiō (XXXII) . . . . . (dīcō).
Ālea, āleae, *f.* (L) . . . . . (pict. XXXVI).
Alius, alia, aliud (IX) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Alter, altera, alterum (XXI) . . (secundus: ūnus ex duōbus).
Altitūdō, altitūdinis, *f.* (XX) . . (cf. Altus).
Altus, alta, altum (VII) . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Alūta, alūtae, *f.* (XI) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Ambō, ambae, ambō (XXI) . . (duo: alter cum alterō).
Ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātum (IV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).
Amīcitia, amīcitiae, *f.* (XXIV) . . (sī amīcum habeō, amīcitiam cum eō colō).
Amīcus, amīcī, *m.* (XIII) . . . . (is quem amāmus, et quī nōs amat).
Āmittō, āmittere, āmīsī, āmissum (XIII) . . . . . (contrārium est Reperiō).
Amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum (XI) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Amor, amōris, *m.* (XV) . . . . (sī amō, amōrem habeō).
Āmoveō, āmovēre, āmōvī, āmōtum (XXV) . . . . . (ā+moveō).
Amplus, ampla, amplum (XL) . (magnus).
Angustus, angusta, angustum (VIII) . . . . . (contrārium est Lātus).
Anima, animae, *f.* (L) . . . . . (id quod spīrāmus: vīta).
Animadvertō, animadvertere, animadvertī, animadversum (XXVI) . . . . . (attendō).
Animal, animālis, *n.* (XVII) . . (e.g. Lupus, Volpis).

Animus, animī, *m.* (XXI) . . . . (animō meō sentiō, amō, gaudeō, doleō, et c.).
Annus, annī, *m.* (IX) . . . . . (xii mēnsēs).
Ante (cum acc.) (IV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).
Anteā (XXXIV) . . . . . (ante id tempus).
Antehāc (XVII) . . . . . (ante hoc tempus).
Antīquus, antīqua, antīquum (XXIII) . . . . . (vetus).
Anus, anūs, *f.* (XI) . . . . . (pict. XI).
Anxius, anxia, anxium (XXX) . (quī cūrīs opprimitur).
Aperiō, aperīre, aperuī, apertum (II) . . . . . (contrārium est Claudō).
Apertus, aperta, apertum (XXIX). (sī quid aperiō, apertum est).
Appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātum (XXIV) . . . . . (alicui nōmen dō).
Appropinquō, appropinquāre, appropinquāvī, appropinquātum (XVII) . . . . . (ad rem eō).
Apud (cum acc.) (XLIX) . . . . (prope: inter).
Aqua, aquae, *f.* (III) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā II).
Arbitror, arbitrārī, arbitrātus sum (XXXIV) . . . . . (putō).
Arbor, arboris, *f.* (XI) . . . . . (pict. XI).
Arma, armōrum, *n.* (XLVIII) . . (gladius, scūtum, et c.).
Armārium, armārī, *n.* (XXIX) . (pict. XI).
Armō, armāre, armāvī, armātum (XL) . . . . . (dō alicui rēs quibus pugnāre potest).
Ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, ascēnsum (XXI) . . . . . (ad locum superiōrem eō).
Asparagus, asparagī, *m.* (L) . . (pict. XXXVI).
At (XVII) . . . . . (sed).
Attendō, attendere, attendī, attentum (XI) . . . . . (illum quī dīcit spectō et aurēs aperiō).
Attingō, attingere, attigī, attactum (XXXVI) . . . . . (tangō).

Auctōritās, auctōritātis, *f.* (XL) . (is quī aliōs agere vel dūcere potest auctōritātem habet).
Audāx, audāx (XXII) . . . . . (eī quī audācēs sunt nihil timent).
Audeō, audēre, ausus sum (XL) . (contrārium est Timeō).
Audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum (XIII) . . . . . (auribus audiō).
Aureus, aurea, aureum (XXI) . . (rogā magistrum).
Auris, auris, *f.* (III) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā II).
Auscultō, auscultāre, auscultāvī, auscultātum (XIII) . . . (dēsīderō audīre: aurēs ērigō).
Autem (XL) . . . . . (sed).
Auxilium, auxilī, *n.* (XL) . . . . (sī cui difficultātem minōrem faciō, illī auxilium ferō).
Avia, aviae, *f.* (XI) . . . . . (māter mātris: māter patris).
Avis, avis, *f.* (XXXIV) . . . . . (pict. XIII).

B

Bāca, bācae, *f.* (XL) . . . . . (parvus frūctus).
Beātus, beāta, beātum (XXI) . . (quī gaudet).
Bellum, bellī, *n.* (XLVI) . . . . (multae pugnae inter gentēs).
Bene (XI) . . . . . (adverbium: cf. Bonus).
Beneficium, beneficī, *n.* (XLVIII) . . . . . (bonum quod aliquis alicui dat).
Benignus, benigna, benignum (XXIV) . . . . . (contrārium est Crūdēlis).
Bibō, bibere, bibī, pōtum (II) . . (in Fōrmulā II).
Bidēns, bidentis, *m.* (XL) . . . (pict. XXXVI).
Blandus, blanda, blandum (XLIX) . . . . . (quī amat, et aliōs ad amōrem dūcit).
Bonus, bona, bonum (VIII) . . (rogā magistrum).
Bōs, bovis, *m.* vel *f.* (XVIII) . . (pict. XXIII).
Brevis, breve (VII) . . . . . (contrārium est Longus).
Brevitās, brevitātis, *f.* (XX) . . (cf. Brevis).

C

Cadō, cadere, cecidī, casum (XV) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Caedō, caedere, cecīdī, caesum (XXV) . . . . . (cf. Dēcīdō).
Caelum, caelī, *n.* (XXXIV) . . . (omnis locus super nōs, in quō sōl est).
Calamitās, calamitātis, *f.* (XLII) . (id quod male accidit).
Calamus, calamī, *m.* (IX) . . . (rogā magistrum).
Calceus, calceī, *m.* (XXX) . . . (id quod in pede habeō).
Caleō, calēre, caluī (XXXIX) . . (calor est mihi).
Calor, calōris, *m.* (XVII) . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Calumnior, calumniārī, calumniātus sum (L) . . . . . (dē aliquō nōn meritō malum dīcō).
Canīnus, canīna, canīnum (XXIX) . . . . . (cf. Canis).
Canis, canis, *m.* (XXIII) . . . . (pict. XXIII).
Canō, canere, cecinī, cantum (XXXII) . . . . . (pict. XXXII).
Cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātum (XLIV) . . . . . (canō).
Capillus, capillī, *m.* (X) . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Capiō, capere, cēpī, captum (II) . . . . . (contrārium est Pōnō).
Captīvus, captīva, captīvum (XL) . . . . . (captus).
Caput, capitis, *n.* (XLIX) . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Carcer, carceris, *m.* (XVIII) . . . (locus in quō malōs hominēs tenēmus).
Carō, carnis, *f.* (XXIII) . . . . (pict. XXIII).
Carpō, carpere, carpsī, carptum (XIII) . . . . . (pict. XIII).
Carrus, carrī, *m.* (XXIII) . . . . (pict. XXIII).
Castellum, castellī, *n.* (XLVIII) . (castra parva mūnītissima).
Castra, castrōrum, *n.* (XLVI) . . (pict. XLVI).

Casus, casūs, *m.* (XLII) . . . . (id quod accidit).
Catēna, catēnae, *f.* (XXI) . . . . (pict. XXI).
Causa, causae, *f.* (XXIV) . . . . (id propter quod aliquid est: "Causam dīcere" est prō aliquō dīcere).
Caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautum (L) . . . . . (cūrō, nē malum mihi accidat).
Cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessum (XL) . (discēdō: minus possum quam alius).
Celeber, celebris, celebre (XXVI) . (illūstris: urbs celebris multōs hominēs continet).
Celer, celeris, celere (VIII) . . . (rogā magistrum).
Celeritās, celeritātis, *f.* (XX) . . (cf. Celer).
Celeriter (XI) . . . . . (cf. Celer).
Cella, cellae, *f.* (IV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).
Cēna, cēnae, *f.* (L) . . . . . (id quod vespere edimus).
Cēnō, cēnāre, cēnāvī, cēnātum (L) . . . . . (cēnam edō).
Cēnseō, cēnsēre, cēnsuī, cēnsum (XLII) . . . . . (putō: dēcernō: moneō).
Centuriō, centuriōnis, *m.* (XLVIII) . . . . . (is quī centum mīlitibus praeest).
Cerasus, cerasī, *f.* (XXXVI) . . . (pict. XXXVI).
Certus, certa, certum (XXXII) . (vērus; quī movērī nōn potest).
Cēterī, cēterae, cētera (XXIII) . . (omnēs reliquī).
Charta, chartae, *f.* (XIX) . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Cibus, cibī, *m.* (IX) . . . . . (id quod edimus).
Circiter (XXIV) . . . . . (xxxix vel xxxxii est circiter xxxx).
Circum (cum acc.) (IV) . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).
Circumstō, circumstāre, circumstetī (L) . . . . . (circum+stō).
Cīvīlis, cīvīle (L) . . . . . (quod ad cīvēs pertinet).
Cīvis, cīvis, *m.* (XXIV) . . . . (is quī in urbe vel in patriā habitat).

Cīvitās, cīvitātis, *f.* (XLVIII) . . (cīvēs omnēs: urbs).
Clāmō, clāmāre, clāmāvī, clāmātum (XL) . . . . . (clāmōrem faciō).
Clāmor, clāmōris, *m.* (XXX) . . (magnae vōcēs hominum).
Clārus, clāra, clārum (XLVI) . . (illūstris: facile vīsus).
Classis, classis, *f.* (XVI) . . . . (multī discipulī: multae nāvēs).
Claudō, claudere, clausī, clausum (II) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Claudus, clauda, claudum (XXXII) . . . . . (pict. XXXII).
Claustrum, claustrī, *n.* (XXVI) . (id quō aliquid claudimus: iānua).
Clēricus, clēricī, *m.* (XXIV) . . . (pict. XXIV).
Coepī, coepisse (XXXIV) . . . . (cf. Incipiō).
Cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī, cōgitātum (XXII) . . . . . (pict. XXXII).
Cognātus, cognāta, cognātum (XXIV) . . . . . (ab eōdem homine ac alius, patre, vel eius patre, vel eius, nātus).
Cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitum (XXIV) . . . . . (scīre incipiō).
Cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coactum (XL) . . . . . (colligō: alicui aliquid necesse faciō).
Cohors, cohortis, *f.* (XL) . . . . (multī comitēs vel mīlitēs).
Cohortor, cohortārī, cohortātus sum (XLII) . . . . . (dictīs persuādēre cōnor).
Colligō, colligere, collēgī, collēctum (XXXIV) . . . . . (in ūnum locum ferō).
Collis, collis, *m.* (XL) . . . . . (parvus mōns).
Collocō, collocāre, collocāvī, collocātum (XL) . . . . . (in ūnum locum ferō).
Colloquium, colloquī, *n.* (XL) . . (sī quī colloquuntur, colloquium est).
Colloquor, colloquī, collocūtus sum (XL) . . . . . (cum aliō loquor).

Colō, colere, coluī, cultum (XVIII) . . . . . (amō: labōrō ut ager frūctum ferat).
Comedō, comedere, comēdī, comēsum (XLIV) . . . . . (cum+edō).
Comes, comitis, *m.* (XXXIX) . . (is quī cum aliquō it).
Cōmis, cōme (XXIV) . . . . . (quī amīcus est: facit id quod dēsīderāmus).
Comitor, comitārī, comitātus sum (XLIX) . . . . . (comes eō).
Commeātus, commeātūs, *m.* (XLVIII) . . . . . (tempus quō īre et redīre quis potest: cibus quem exercitus sēcum portat).
Commemorō, commemorāre, commemorāvī, commemorātum (XL) . . . . . (nārrō).
Commeō, commeāre, commeāvī, commeātum (IX) . . . . (eō inter duo; ad illud, ad hoc).
Committō, committere, commīsī, commissum (XVI) . . . (in manūs dō).
Commodus, commoda, commodum (XLVII) . . . . . (bonus, facilis, amīcus).
Commoveō, commovēre, commōvī, commōtum (XIII) . . . (rogā magistrum).
Commūnis, commūne (XL) . . . (quod aliquī inter sē aequē habent).
Comparō, comparāre, comparāvī, comparātum (XL) . . . (in ūnum locum cum aliīs ferō: utrum melius sit quaerō).
Compleō, complēre, complēvī, complētum (XL) . . . . . (in rē omnia pōnō quae continēre potest).
Complūrēs, complūra (XL) . . . (permultī).
Comprehendō, comprehendere, comprehendī, comprehēnsum (XVIII) . . . . . (capiō).

Concēdō, concēdere, concessī, concessum (XL) . . . . . (faciō quod alius volt: discēdō).
Concidō, concidere, concidī (XXXIX) . . . . . (cadō).
Concilium, concilī, *n.* (XLIX) . . (multī hominēs in ūnum locum collectī).
Conclāmō, conclāmāre, conclāmāvī, conclāmātum (XVII) . (exclāmō).
Conclūdō, conclūdere, conclūsī, conclūsum (XXX) . . . . . (in aliquō locō claudō).
Condīciō, condīciōnis, *f.* (XLIV) . (sī aquam mihi dabis, nummum tibi dabō: sī nōn dabis, tibi nōn dabō: haec est condīciō).
Cōnferō, cōnferre, contulī, collātum (XL) . . . . . (cum aliō ferō).
Cōnfertus, cōnferta, cōnfertum (XL) . . . . . (sī multī in parvō locō sunt, cōnfertī sunt).
Cōnficiō, cōnficere, cōnfēcī, cōnfectum (XXXIV) . . . . . (omnīnō faciō: dēleō).
Cōnfīdō, cōnfīdere, cōnfīsus sum (XVI) . . . . . (sī tibi cōnfīdō, putō tē vērum dīcere).
Cōnfirmō, cōnfirmāre, cōnfirmāvī, cōnfirmātum (XXI) . . (dīcō vērum esse).
Cōnfodiō, cōnfodere, cōnfōdī, cōnfossum (L) . . . . . (aliquem mūcrōne cultrī vehementer feriō).
Congerō, congerere, congessī, congestum (XXXIV) . . . . . (tumulum faciō).
Coniciō, conicere, coniēcī, coniectum (XL) . . . . . (in ūnum locum iaciō).
Coniungō, coniungere, coniūnxī, coniūnctum (XXIV) . . (ūnum ex plūribus faciō).
Coniūnx, coniugis, *m.* vel *f.* (XXIV) . . . . . (uxor: vir quī uxōrem habet).

Coniūrō, coniūrāre, coniūrāvī, coniūrātum (L) . . . . . (cum aliīs malum cōnsilium capiō).

Cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum (XXXVI) . . . . . (aliquid facere volō: labōrō, et fortasse faciam).

Cōnscrībō, cōnscrībere, cōnscrīpsī, cōnscrīptum (XLVII) . (scrībō: alia cum aliīs scrībō).

Cōnsentiō, cōnsentīre, cōnsēnsī, cōnsēnsum (L) . . . . . (idem putō vel sentiō).

Cōnsequor, cōnsequī, cōnsecūtus sum (XL) . . . . . (cum aliīs sequor).

Cōnservō, cōnservāre, conservāvī, cōnservātum (XL) . . . (servō).

Cōnsīdō, cōnsīdere, cōnsēdī, cōnsessum (XI) . . . . . (contrārium est Surgō).

Cōnsilium, cōnsilī, *n.* (XXXIV) . (sapiēns homō cōnsilium habet, et cōnsilium dat).

Cōnsistō, cōnsistere, constitī, cōnstitum (XVII) . . . . . (mē nōn commoveō).

Cōnspiciō, cōnspicere, cōnspexī, cōnspectum (XXI) . . . . . (videō: spectō).

Cōnstituō, cōnstituere, cōnstituī, cōnstitūtum (XXXIV) . . (certum faciō: mihi dīcō "Hoc faciam").

Cōnsuēscō, cōnsuēscere, cōnsuēvī, cōnsuētum (XXXIV) . . (saepe faciō).

Cōnsuētūdō, cōnsuētūdinis, *f.* (XXXVI) . . . . . (sī cōnsuēscō, consuētūdō est mihi).

Cōnsul, cōnsulis, *m.* (XLIX) . . . (ūnus ex duōbus quī urbem Rōmam regēbant).

Contendō, contendere, contendī, contentum (XXXIX) . . (labōrō: properō: pugnō).

Contineō, continēre, continuī, contentum (XV) . . . . . (in mē teneō).

Contrā (cum acc.) (IV) . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).

Contumēlia, contumēliae, *f.* (XXXIX) . . . . . (id quod malō animō contrā aliquem dīcitur).

Conveniō, convenīre, convēnī, conventum (XXIV) . . . . . (in eundem locum cum aliīs veniō).

Convertō, convertere, convertī, conversum (XXIV) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).

Cōpia, cōpiae, *f.* (XL) . . . . . (multum).

Cōpiae, cōpiārum, *f.* (XLVI) . . (multitūdō mīlitum).

Corbis, corbis, *m.* (XIII) . . . . (pict. XIII).

Cornū, cornūs, *n.* (XXV) . . . . (pict. XXIII: pars aciēī vel sinistra vel dextra).

Cornūtus, cornūta, cornūtum (XXV) . . . . . (quod cornua habet).

Corpus, corporis, *n.* (XLVIII) . . (tōtus homō vel animal, animō exceptō: tōtus homō quem vidēre vel tangere possumus).

Corripiō, corripere, corripuī, correptum (XXI) . . . . . (rapiō).

Cottīdiānus, cottīdiāna, cottīdiānum (XL) . . . . . (cf. Cottīdiē).

Cottīdiē (XL) . . . . . (ūnō quōque diē).

Crās (XXXI) . . . . . (diē post hodiernum diem).

Crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditum (VI) . . . . . (cf. Dīcō in Pēnsō VI).

Cremō, cremāre, cremāvī, cremātum (XXXIX) . . . . . (ignī dēleō).

Crēscō, crēscere, crēvī, crētum (XXII) . . . . . (in diēs maior sum).

Crēta, crētae, *f.* (III) . . . . . (crētā in pariete scrībimus).

Cruciō, cruciāre, cruciāvī, cruciātum (L) . . . . . (cruce necō).

Crūdēlis, crūdēle (XXIII) . . . . (quī nōn meritō male facit invalidō).

Crux, crucis, *f.* (L) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).

Cubō, cubāre, cubuī, cubitum (XXX) . . . . . (in lectulō dormiō: iaceō).
Cucullus, cucullī, *m.* (XI) . . . (pict. XI).
Culter, cultrī, *m.* (XXI) . . . . (pict. XXI).
Cum (cum abl.) (XIX) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Cum (XLV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā VII).
Cunctus, cuncta, cunctum (XXX) . . . . . (omnis).
Cupidus, cupida, cupidum (XL) . (maximē volēns).
Cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupītum (XLIV) . . . . . (dēsīderō).
Cūr (XIII) . . . . . (quaestiō cui respōnsum est "Proptereā quod").
Cūra, cūrae, *f.* (XVI) . . . . . (tibi bonum dēsīderō, et labōrō: cūrae tū es mihi).
Cūrātor, cūrātōris, *m.* (XVIII) . . (is cui aliquid cūrae est).
Cūrō, cūrāre, cūrāvī, cūrātum (XXIX) . . . . . (alicui bonum dēsīderō, et labōrō).
Currō, currere, cucurrī, cursum (XV) . . . . . (celeriter pedibus eō).
Currus, currūs, *m.* (XXXIX) . . (pict. XLVI).
Cūstōdiō, cūstōdīre, cūstōdīvī, cūstōdītum (XLIX) . . . . . (perīculum prohibeō).

D

Dē (cum abl.) (XIX) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Dea, deae, *f.* (XLVI) . . . . . (cf. Deus: Rōmānī multōs deōs et deās colēbant).
Dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī, dēbitum (XXXII) . . . . . (necesse est mihi aliquid reddere, proptereā quod aliquid accēpī).
Decem (IX) . . . . . (numerus . . . X).
Dēcernō, dēcernere, dēcrēvī, dēcrētum (XL) . . . . . (cōnsilium mihi capiō).

Decet, decēre, decuit (XXIV) . . (rogā magistrum).
Dēcīdō, dēcīdere, dēcīdī, dēcīsum (XXI) . . . . . (pict. XXXVI).
Decimus, decima, decimum (XLVI) . . . . . (cf. Decem: cf. quoque Prīmus, et c.).
Dēclārō, dēclārāre, dēclārāvī, dēclārātum (XXIV) . . . . . (cōnfirmō).
Dēdō, dēdere, dēdidī, dēditum (XLVIII) . . . . . (dō).
Dēdūcō, dēdūcere, dēdūxī, dēductum (XXIV) . . . . . (dūcō).
Dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsum (XXXIV) . . . . . (servō: cf. Servātor).
Dēferō, dēferre, dētulī, dēlātum (XL) . . . . . (dē+ferō: dō: nūntiō).
Dēiciō, dēicere, dēiēcī, dēiectum (XXXIX) . . . . . (dē+iaciō).
Deinde (XL) . . . . . (posthāc).
Dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī, dēlētum (XXXII) . . . . . (sī librum in ignem iaciō, librum dēleō: sī litterās abstergeō, dēleō).
Dēliciae, dēliciārum, *f.* (XLIX) . (id quō gaudēmus: illa quā gaudet aliquis).
Dēligō, dēligere, dēlēgī, dēlēctum (XL) . . . . . (ex multīs capiō quod mihi optimum vidētur).
Dēmergō, dēmergere, dēmersī, dēmersum (XXXII) . . . . . (sub aquam agō).
Dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrāre, dēmōnstrāvī, dēmōnstrātum (XXV) . . . . . (doceō, indicō).
Dēscendō, dēscendere, dēscendī, dēscēnsum (XXI) . . . (contrārium est Ascendō).
Dēserō, dēserere, dēseruī, dēsertum (XLVIII) . . . . . (relinquō).

Dēsīderō, dēsīderāre, dēsīderāvī, dēsīderātum (XV) . . . (nōn habeō: sī habēbō, gaudēbō).
Dēsistō, dēsistere, dēstitī, dēstitum (XL) . . . . . (faciēbam, sed nōn iam faciō).
Dēstringō, dēstringere, dēstrīnxī, dēstrictum (XXI) . . (pict. XXI).
Dēsum, dēesse, dēfuī (XLII) . . (absum: nōn sum).
Dētrahō, dētrahere, dētrāxī, dētractum (XLVIII) . . . . . (ex locō capiō).
Deus, deī, *m.* (XXIV) . . . . . (Is quī omnia regit).
Dexter, dextra, dextrum (XXI) . (rogā magistrum).
Dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum (VI) . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō VI).
Diēs, diēī, *m.* (IX) . . . . . (XXIV hōrae: Surgimus, labōrāmus, lūdimus, dormīmus; inter "Surgimus" et "Dormīmus" est diēs).
Difficultās, difficultātis, *f.* (XL) . (difficultās est mihi sī quid vix facere possum).
Digitus, digitī, *m.* (III) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā II).
Dīligenter (XVIII) . . . . . (magnā cum cūrā).
Dīligentia, dīligentiae, *f.* (XXVI) . (cūra: cf. Dīligenter).
Dīligō, dīligere, dīlēxī, dīlēctum (XXIV) . . . . . (amō).
Dīmidium, dīmidī, *n.* (IX) . . . (dīmidium+dīmidium est Ūnus).
Dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmīsī, dīmissum (XXXII) . . . . . (ā mē mittō).
Discēdō, discēdere, discessī, discessum (XVII) . . . . . (abeō).
Discipula, discipulae, *f.* (XIII) . . (puella quae ad lūdum it).
Discipulus, discipulī, *m.* (XIII) . (puer quī ad lūdum it).
Discō, discere, didicī (XXII) . . (ēdiscō).
Diū (XXIV) . . . . . (per longum tempus).
Dīves, dīves (XVIII) . . . . . (dīvitēs sunt illī quī multa possident).
Dō, dare, dedī, datum (XI) . . . (rogā magistrum).

Doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum (XXI) . . . . . (magister sum, in lūdō dīcō et discipulī discunt).
Doleō, dolēre, doluī, dolitum (XI). (contrārium est Gaudeō).
Dolor, dolōris, *m.* (XVI) . . . . (sī doleō, dolor est mihi).
Domesticus, domestica, domesticum (XXIV) . . . . . (quod in domō est, vel in domō facimus).
Domicilium, domicilī, *n.* (XXXVI) . . . . . (domus).
Domina, dominae, *f.* (XXIII) . . (ea quae hominem vel animal possidet, vel regit).
Dominus, dominī, *m.* (XVIII) . . (is quī hominem vel animal possidet, vel regit).
Domus, domūs, *f.* (XXIV) . . . (aedēs, vīlla, in quā habitāmus).
Dormiō, dormīre, dormīvī, dormītum (IX) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Dubitō, dubitāre, dubitāvī, dubitātum (XXXIV) . . . . . (nōn certō sciō).
Dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum (XIII). (sī tē dūcō, mēcum vel post mē venīs: sī puellam uxōrem dūcō, illam uxōrem faciō).
Dulcēdō, dulcēdinis, *f.* (XV) . . (cf. Dulcis).
Dulcis, dulce (XV) . . . . . (sī quid dulce edimus, gaudēmus).
Duo, duae, duo (IX) . . . . . (numerus . . . II).
Duodecim (IX) . . . . . (numerus . . . XII).
Duodecimus, duodecima, duodecimum (XLVIII) . . . . . (cf. Duodecim: cf. quoque Prīmus, et c.).
Dux, ducis, *m.* (XXIV) . . . . . (is quī dūcit).

E

Ē vel **Ex** (XIX) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Ecclēsia, ecclēsiae, *f.* (XXIV) . . (pict. XXIV).
Ēdiscō, ēdiscere, ēdidicī (IX) . . (legō et legō: sciō: iam ēdidicī).

Edō, edere, ēdī, ēsum (IX) . . . (aquam bibō, sed cibum edō).
Efficiō, efficere, effēcī, effectum (XXIV) . . . . . (faciō).
Effigiēs, effigiēī, *f.* (III) . . . . (in Fōrmulā II).
Effugiō, effugere, effūgī (XXIV) . (mē līberō).
Ego, meī (V) . . . . . (. . . (ego) feriō, (tū) ferīs, etc.)
Ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressus sum (XLII) . . . . . (exeō: ex aliquō locō ambulō).
Ēheu (XIII) . . . . . ("Ēheu" dīcō sī doleō).
Ēlābor, ēlābī, ēlāpsus sum (XXXIV) . . . . . (excidō).
Enim (XXIV) . . . . . (propterea quod).
Ēnumerō, ēnumerāre, ēnumerāvī, ēnumerātum (XVIII) . . (rogā magistrum).
Eō, īre, iī, itum (IV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).
Eques, equitis, *m.* (XLIII) . . . (is quī in equō it).
Equitātus, equitātūs, *m.* (XLVI) . (pict. XLVI).
Equus, equī, *m.* (XXII) . . . . . (pict. XLVI).
Ergō (XXXII) . . . . . (itaque).
Ērigō, ērigere, ērēxī, ērēctum (II) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā II).
Ēripiō, ēripere, ēripuī, ēreptum (XLII) . . . . . (ex aliquō rapiō).
Errātiō, errātiōnis, *f.* (XLII) . . . (sī errō, errātiō est).
Errō, errāre, errāvī, errātum (XXIV) . . . . . (in omnēs partēs eō).
Ērudītus, ērudīta, ērudītum (XXIV) . . . . . (quī multa didicit, multa scit).
Ēsuriō, ēsurīre, —, ēsurītum (XXIII) . . . . . (cibum dēsīderō).
Etiam (XXVI) . . . . . (rē vērā: quoque).
Ēveniō, ēvenīre, ēvēnī, ēventum (XLVIII) . . . . . (ē+veniō).
Ēvigilō, ēvigilāre, ēvigilāvī, ēvigilātum (XXXIV) . . . . . (nōn iam dormiō).
Excēdō, excēdere, excessī, excessum (XXIX) . . . . . (ex+cēdō: cf. Discēdō).

Excidō, excidere, excidī (XXIV) . (ex aliquō cadō).
Excipiō, excipere, excēpī, exceptum (XXI) . . . . . (mihi capiō: ex+capiō).
Exclāmō, exclāmāre, exclāmāvī, exclāmātum (XV) . . . (magnā vōce dīcō).
Exemplum, exemplī, *n.* (XLVII) . (ūna rēs ex tōtō genere).
Exeō, exīre, exiī, exitum (XXXIX) . . . . . (ex+eō).
Exercitus, exercitūs, *m.* (XXIV) . (multī mīlitēs).
Exhibeō, exhibēre, exhibuī, exhibitum (XXXVI) . . . . . (habeō, et alicui dō et vidēre permittō).
Exinde (XXXIX) . . . . . (post hoc).
Exīstimō, exīstimāre, exīstimāvī, exīstimātum (XLII) . . . (putō).
Exitium, exitī, *n.* (XXVI) . . . . (mors).
Expellō, expellere, expulī, expulsum (XXXII) . . . . . (ex locō agō).
Experior, experīrī, expertus sum (XLVII) . . . . . (nōn sciō an rēs bona sit: aliquid faciō ut discam).
Explānō, explānāre, explānāvī, explānātum (XLVII) . . . . . (explicō: doceō ut intellegās).
Exquīrō, exquīrere, exquīsīvī, exquīsītum (XLI) . . . . . (quaerō).
Exsiliō, exsilīre, exsiluī (XV) . . (pict. XV).
Exspectō, exspectāre, exspectāvī, exspectātum (XI) . . . . (stō et putō "Mox videō").

F

Faba, fabae, *f.* (XXI) . . . . . (pict. XXI).
Fabālis, fabāle (XXI) . . . . . (quod fabās habet).
Fābula, fābulae, *f.* (X) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Faciēs, faciēī, *f.* (XIII) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Facilis, facile (XXIX) . . . . . (quod facere possumus).

Facinus, facinoris, *n.* (XLII) . . (id quod facimus: malum quod facimus).
Faciō, facere, fēcī, factum (I) . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō I).
Falsus, falsa, falsum (XXXIV) . . (contrārium est Vērus).
Famēs, famis, *f.* (XXXVI) . . . . (sī ēsuriō, famēs est mihi).
Familiāris, familiāre (XLVIII) . . (domesticus: amīcus).
Fātum, fātī, *n.* (XXXIV) . . . . (id quod deus nōbīs dedit, vel fēcit).
Fatuus, fatua, fatuum (XV) . . (stupidus).
Faucēs, faucium, *f.* (XX) . . . . (animal in faucibus cibum tenet).
Faveō, favēre, fāvī, fautum (XVI) . . . . . (sī tibi faveō, faciō id quod dēsīderās).
Fēlēs, fēlis, *f.* (XXXII) . . . . . (pict. XXXII).
Fēlīx, fēlīx (XXIV) . . . . . (fēlīcem appellāmus eum quī bona habet, maximē sī nōn exspectat).
Fēmina, fēminae, *f.* (XXIX) . . . (mulier).
Fenestra, fenestrae, *f.* (III) . . . (rogā magistrum).
Ferē (XXVI) . . . . . (XXXIX est ferē XXXX).
Fēriae, fēriārum, *f.* (IX) . . . . (diēs ubi ad lūdum nōn īmus).
Feriō, ferīre, percussī, percussum (I) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā I).
Ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum (XV) . . (portō: sī rem ferō, mē nōn opprimit).
Fertilitās, fertilitātis, *f.* (XV) . . (contrārium est Sterilitās).
Ferus, fera, ferum (XXVI) . . . (contrārium est Domesticus vel Mānsuētus).
Festīnō, festīnāre, festīnāvī, festīnātum (XXI) . . . . . (properō).
Fidēlis, fidēle (XXIV) . . . . . (cui cōnfīdere possumus).
Fidēs, fideī, *f.* (XLVIII) . . . . . (sī cōnfīdō, fidem habeō).
Fīlia, fīliae, *f.* (XVIII) . . . . . (puella quae patrem vel mātrem habet).
Fīlius, fīlī, *m.* (XVII) . . . . . (puer quī patrem vel mātrem habet).

Fīniō, fīnīre, fīnīvī, fīnītum (L) . (fīnem faciō).
Fīnis, fīnis, *m.* (XXIV) . . . . . (ultima pars).
Fīnitimus, fīnitima, fīnitimum (XLVIII) . . . . . (prope ab aliquō habitāns).
Fiō, fierī, factus sum (XXIX) . . (sī rem faciō, ea rēs fit).
Flagellō, flagellāre, flagellāvī, flagellātum (XXX) . . . . . (plāgās īnflīgō).
Flagrō, flagrāre, flagrāvī, flagrātum (XVII) . . . . . (sī in ignibus sum, flagrō).
Flamma, flammae, *f.* (XVII) . . (ignēs).
Flōs, flōris, *m.* (XXXIV) . . . . (pict. XIII).
Flūmen, flūminis, *n.* (XXXII) . . (pict. XXIII).
Fluō, fluere, flūxī, flūxum (XXXIX) . . . . . (sī flūmen currit, dīcimus "Fluit").
Focus, focī, *m.* (XLIX) . . . . . (pict. XXIV).
Fōns, fontis, *m.* (XLII) . . . . . (locus in terrā ē quō aqua venit).
Forēs, forum, *f.* (XXIV) . . . . (pict. XXIV).
Fortasse (XXIV) . . . . . (potest esse).
Fortis, forte (XVII) . . . . . (quī nōn timet).
Fortitūdō, fortitūdinis, *f.* (XVII) . (cf. Fortis).
Fortūna, fortūnae, *f.* (XLVIII) . . (id quod nōbīs accidit).
Frāter, frātris, *m.* (XXXIV) . . . (fīlius eiusdem patris).
Frequentō, frequentāre, frequentāvī, frequentātum (XII) . (saepe eō vel veniō).
Frīgeō, frīgēre (XXXIX) . . . . (contrārium est Caleō).
Frōns, frondis, *f.* (XXXIV) . . . (pict. XIII).
Frūctus, frūctūs, *m.* (XIII) . . . (pict. XIII).
Frūmentum, frūmentī, *n.* (XXVI) . (cibus quem bovēs (et hominēs) edunt).
Fuga, fugae, *f.* (XLII) . . . . . (sī quis fugit, fugam capit).
Fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitum (XXXVI). . . . . (ab aliquō currō).
Fulmen, fulminis, *n.* (XXXIX) . . (ignis quem Iuppiter dē caelō iacit).
Fundus, fundī, *m.* (XIII) . . . . (pict. XIII).
Furor, furōris, *m.* (XXXVIII) . . (īra).

G

Gaudeō, gaudēre, gavīsus sum (XI) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Gaudium, gaudī, *n.* (XXIX) . . . (sī gaudeō, gaudium est mihi).
Gēns, gentis, *f.* (XXIV) . . . . . (multī hominēs, quī omnēs cognātī sunt).
Genū, genūs, *n.* (XXV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulīs Neutrī Generis).
Genus, generis, *n.* (XXVI) . . . ("masc., fem., neu.": "Cuius generis" est "quālis").
Gerō, gerere, gessī, gestum (XXIV) . . . . . (faciō).
Gigās, gigantis, *m.* (XXI) . . . . (pict. XXI).
Gladius, gladī, *m.* (XLVII) . . . (longus "culter" quem imperātor in proeliō habet).
Glāns, glandis, *f.* (XXXIV) . . . (pict. XXXVI).
Glōrior, glōriārī, glōriātus sum (XXXIX) . . . . . (mē iactō).
Gradus, gradūs, *m.* (IX) . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Graecē (L) . . . . . (linguā Graecōrum).
Grammaticus, grammatica, grammaticum (IX) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Grātia, grātiae, *f.* (XVIII) . . . . (bonum quod alicui dāmus: "Grātiās agō" dīcimus sī quis bonum nōbīs facit).
Gravis, grave (VIII) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Gravitās, gravitātis, *f.* (X) . . . (cf. Gravis).
Gustō, gustāre, gustāvī, gustātum (XXXVI) . . . . . (edere incipiō).

H

Habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum (IX) . . . . . (teneō: meum est).
Habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitātum (XXIV) . . . . . (ubi mea vīlla est, habitō).

Haruspex, haruspicis, *m.* (L) . . (homō quī dīcit quae posthāc futūra sint).
Hasta, hastae, *f.* (XLIX) . . . . (pict. XLVI).
Herba, herbae, *f.* (XIII) . . . . (pict. XIII).
Heri (XXVII) . . . . . (diē ante hodiernum diem).
Heus (XVIII) . . . . . (attende: attendite).
Hiātus, hiātūs, *m.* (XLII) . . . (locus apertus inter duās rēs).
Hic, haec, hoc (V) . . . . . (cf. Ille: rogā magistrum).
Hīc (XVII) . . . . . (hōc locō).
Hiems, hiemis, *f.* (XLII) . . . . (pars annī ubi omnia frīgent).
Hinc (XXIX) . . . . . (ab hōc).
Hodiē (XXVII) . . . . . (hōc diē).
Hodiernus, hodierna, hodiernum (XXVII) . . . . . (cf. Hodiē).
Homō, hominis, *m.* vel *f.* (XI) . . (puer: puella: anus: contrārium est Animal).
Honestus, honesta, honestum (XXIV) . . . . . (quem omnēs bonum esse putant).
Hōra, hōrae, *f.* (IX) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Horribilis, horribile (XXI) . . . (terribilis).
Hortus, hortī, *m.* (XV) . . . . . (pict. XV).
Hospes, hospitis, *m.* (L) . . . . (amīcus, quī domī meae est vel cuius domī sum).
Hostis, hostis, *m.* (XXIV) . . . . (is quī contrā patriam pugnat).
Hūc (XXX) . . . . . (ad hunc locum).
Hūmānus, hūmāna, hūmānum (XXVI) . . . . . (cf. Homō).
Humilis, humile (VII) . . . . . (contrārium est Altus).
Hymenaeus, hymenaea, hymenaeum (XXIV) . . . . . (ubi vir uxōrem dūcit, diēs hymenaeus est).

I

Ibi (XXXIV) . . . . . (in eō locō).
Ictus, ictūs, *m.* (XLII) . . . . . (plāga).
Īdem, eadem, idem (XXI) . . . (rogā magistrum).

Idōneus, idōnea, idōneum (XVIII) . . . . . (laus est bonō puerō idōnea: malō puerō plāgae).
Īdūs, Īduum, *f.* (L) . . . . . (quōrundam mēnsium diēs xiii^us^, quōrundam diēs xv^us^).
Igitur (XV) . . . . . (itaque).
Ignis, ignis, *m.* (XVII) . . . . . (pict. XVII).
Ignōrō, ignōrāre, ignōrāvī, ignōrātum (XXXIX) . . . . . (nōn sciō).
Ignōscō, ignōscere, ignōvī, ignōtum (XVI) . . . . . (sī cui male facis, et nōn voluistī, dīcis illī "Ignōsce mihi").
Ignōtus, ignōta, ignōtum (XXVI) . (nōn cognitus: cf. Cognōscō).
Ille, illa, illud (V) . . . . . (cf. Hic: rogā magistrum).
Illūc (XXI) . . . . . (ad illum locum).
Illūstris, illūstre (XXIV) . . . . (bonus et magnus).
Imāgō, imāginis, *f.* (L) . . . . . (effigiēs).
Immineō, imminēre (XVI) . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Impedīmentum, impedīmentī, *n.* (XLVI) . . . . . (id quod impedit: pict. XLVI).
Impediō, impedīre, impedīvī, impedītum (XXXIX) . . . . . (nōlō tē aliquid facere: itaque in viā stō).
Imperātor, imperātōris, *m.* (XVII) . . . . . (is quī imperat: pict. XVII).
Imperium, imperī, *n.* (XLVI) . . (sī imperō, imperium habeō).
Imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, imperātum (XVI) . . . . . (dīcō "Fac hoc").
Impetus, impetūs, *m.* (XLVI) . . (sī hostēs adorior, in eōs impetum faciō).
Impōnō, impōnere, imposuī, impositum (XVI) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Importō, importāre, importāvī, importātum (XXXII) . . . . . (in+portō).
Īmus, īma, īmum (XXXVI) . . . (īnferus, īnferior, īnfimus vel īmus).
In (cum acc.) (IV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).

In (cum abl.) (XIX) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Incendō, incendere, incendī, incēnsum (XXXIX) . . . . . (in aliquō flammam faciō).
Incipiō, incipere, coepī, coeptum (XIII) . . . . . (initium faciō).
Incognitus, incognita, incognitum (XXI) . . . . . (quod nōn ante vīdī nec audīvī).
Incolō, incolere, incoluī (XXIV) . (habitō).
Incompositus, incomposita, incompositum (XXIV) . . . . . (mixtus: cf. Misceō).
Incrēdibilis, incrēdibile (XLII) . . (quod crēdere nōn possumus).
Indicium, indicī, *n.* (XXXIV) . . (id quod indicat).
Indicō, indicāre, indicāvī, indicātum (XXII) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Induō, induere, induī, indūtum (I) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā I).
Ineō, inīre, iniī, initum (XXI) . . (in+eō).
Ineptus, inepta, ineptum (XXIV). (fatuus).
Īnfēlīx, īnfēlīx (XIII) . . . . . (īnfēlīcēs, sī bona exspectant, mala habent).
Īnferior, īnferius (XXX) . . . . (contrārium est Superior).
Īnferus, īnfera, īnferum (XLIX) . (quī īnfrā est).
Īnflīgō, īnflīgere, īnflīxī, īnflīctum (XVI) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Īnfrā (XXX) . . . . . (sub aliquō).
Ingemō, ingemere, ingemuī (L) . (dolōrem vōce indicō).
Iniciō, inicere, iniēcī, iniectum (XVII) . . . . . (pict. XVII).
Inimīcus, inimīca, inimīcum (XXI) . . . . . (nōn amīcus).
Initium, initī, *n.* (XIII) . . . . . (prīma pars eius quod facimus).
Iniūria, iniūriae, *f.* (XLVIII) . . . (malum quod contrā iūs fit).
Innumerus, innumera, innumerum (XVIII) . . . . . (quod ēnumerāre nōn possumus).
Inquam, inquis, inquit (XXI) . . (dīcō).
Īnsistō, īnsistere, īnstitī (XLVIII). (super vel in aliquō stō).

Īnspiciō, īnspicere, īnspexī, īnspectum (XXVI) . . . . . (spectō).
Īnstituō, īnstituere, īnstituī, īnstitūtum (XLVI) . . . . . (faciō: cōnstituō: doceō).
Īnstrūmentum, īnstrūmentī, *n.* (XX) . . . . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō XX).
Īnstruō, īnstruere, īnstrūxī, īnstrūctum (XLVI) . . . . . (parō).
Īnsula, īnsulae, *f.* (XL) . . . . . (pict. XVII).
Integer, integra, integrum (XLVIII) . . . . . (nōn mūtātus: bonus).
Intellegō, intellegere, intellēxī, intellēctum (XIII) . . . . . (sciō quid significet).
Intendō, intendere, intendī, intentum (II) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā II).
Inter (cum acc.) (IV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).
Intereā (XLII) . . . . . (interim).
Interficiō, interficere, interfēcī, interfectum (XI) . . . . . (pict. XI).
Interim (XLII) . . . . . (inter duo tempora).
Intermittō, intermittere, intermīsī, intermissum (XLII) . . (ab aliquō dēsistō).
Intrā (cum acc.) (XXXIV) . . . (in).
Intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātum (XXVI) . . . . . (in locum eō).
Inveniō, invenīre, invēnī, inventum (XI) . . . . . (veniō ad rem quam nōn exspectāvī).
Invītus, invīta, invītum (XLIV) . (nōlēns).
Ipse, ipsa, ipsum (XXIV) . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Īra, īrae, *f.* (XV) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Īrāscor, īrāscī, īrātus sum (XLIX) . (īra est mihi).
Is, ea, id (V) . . . . . (cf. Ille: rogā magistrum).
Itaque (XV) . . . . . (post hoc et propter hoc).
Item (XXVIII) . . . . . (eōdem modō).
Iter, itineris, *n.* (XXVI) . . . . (via in quā īmus).
Iterum (XVII) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).

I cōnsonāns

Iaceō, iacēre, iacuī (XXII) . . . (rogā magistrum).
Iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactum (XIX) . (cf. Iniciō).
Iactō, iactāre, iactāvī, iactātum (XXXIX) . . . . . (saepe iaciō: "Mē iactō," mē illūstrem esse dīcō).
Iam (XXIII) . . . . . (nunc).
Iānua, iānuae, *f.* (III) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Iēiūnus, iēiūna, iēiūnum (XV) . . (quī cibum dēsīderat).
Ientāculum, ientāculī, *n.* (XXXVI) . . . . . (id quod māne edimus).
Iocus, ioeī, *m.* (XXXII) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussum (XVIII) . . . . . (imperō).
Iugulō, iugulāre, iugulāvī, iugulātum (L) . . . . . (iugulum caedō).
Iugulum, iugulī, *f.* (L) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Iūrō, iūrāre, iūrāvī, iūrātum (XXXIX) . . . . . (ad deum manum porrigō, et dīcō).
Iūs, iūris, *n.* (XXX) . . . . . (pict. XXIII).
Iūs, iūris, *n.* (XLV) . . . . . (id quod bonum et rēctum est).
Iussū (XXI) . . . . . ("meō iussū": propterea quod iubeō).
Iūstus, iūsta, iūstum (XLV) . . . (quī amat id quod bonum et rēctum est).
Iuvenis, iuvenis, *m.* (XXI) . . . (contrārium est Senex).
Iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtum (XLII) . (auxilium ferō).

L

Labefaciō, labefacere, labefēcī, labefactum (XLIII) . . . . . (aliquid faciō ut rēs cadat).
Labor, labōris, *m.* (XLVI) . . . . (sī labōrō, labōrem capiō).
Labōrō, labōrāre, labōrāvī, labōrātum (IX) . . . . . (rem magnam et gravem faciō).

Lacertus, lacertī, *m.* (XV) . . . (pict. XV).
Lacrima, lacrimae, *f.* (XXIV) . . (id quod dē oculō cadit ubi lacrimāmus).
Lacrimō, lacrimāre, lacrimāvī, lacrimātum (XV) . . . . . (doleō: aqua dē oculīs it).
Laetus, laeta, laetum (XXIV) . . (quī gaudet).
Lanius, lanī, *m.* (XXIII) . . . . (pict. XXIII).
Lassitūdō, lassitūdinis, *f.* (XXXIV) . . . . . (sī nimis labōrō, lassitūdō mē opprimit).
Latīnē (XI) . . . . . (latīnē, nōn anglicē, dīcimus).
Latīnus, latīna, latīnum (XXX) . (cf. Latīnē).
Lātrō, lātrāre, lātrāvī, lātrātum (XXIII) . . . . . (ubi canis aliquid dīcit, lātrat).
Lātus, lāta, lātum (VIII) . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Latus, lateris, *n.* (XXXII) . . . (rogā magistrum).
Laus, laudis, *f.* (XVII) . . . . . (sī bonum facis, et dīcō "Bonus es: bene facis," tibi laudem tribuō).
Lēctiō, lēctiōnis, *f.* (XIII) . . . . (id quod legimus: pēnsum).
Lectulus, lectulī, *m.* (XXI) . . . (pict. XI).
Lēgātiō, lēgātiōnis, *f.* (XLVI) . . (lēgātī: eī quī nūntium ferunt).
Lēgātus, lēgātī, *m.* (XLVI) . . . (is quī sub imperātōre mīlitibus imperat).
Legiō, legiōnis, *f.* (XLVI) . . . . (pars exercitūs: circiter sex mīlia mīlitum).
Legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum (IX) . (rogā magistrum).
Lentus, lenta, lentum (VIII) . . (contrārium est Celer).
Levis, leve (VIII) . . . . . (contrārium est Gravis).
Lēx, lēgis, *f.* (XLIX) . . . . . (id quod dēcrētum est, quō regimur).
Libenter (XXIX) . . . . . (cum gaudiō).
Liber, librī, *m.* (III) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Līber, lībera, līberum (XLII) . . (quī lībertātem habet).
Līberī, līberōrum, *m.* et *f.* (XXX) . (fīliī et fīliae).
Līberō, līberāre, līberāvī, līberātum (XXIV) . . . . . (contrārium est Revinciō).

Lībertās, lībertātis, *f.* (XLII) . . (is quem līberāmus, lībertātem habet).
Licet, licēre, licuit (XVII) . . . (rogā magistrum).
Līmen, līminis, *n.* (IV) . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).
Lingua, linguae, *f.* (XIII) . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Littera, litterae, *f.* (IX) . . . . (A, B, C, D, etc.: (*plu.*) id quod scrībimus).
Locus, locī, *m.* (XVII) . . . . . (ubi aliquid est).
Longus, longa, longum (VII) . . (rogā magistrum).
Loquāx, loquāx (XLIX). . . . . (loquācēs sunt illī quī nimis loquuntur).
Loquor, loquī, locūtus sum (XXXVII) . . . . . (aliquid dīcō).
Lūcidus, lūcida, lūcidum (XLVII) . (quod lūcem dat vel habet).
Lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsum (IX) . . (contrārium est Labōrō).
Lūdus, lūdī, *m.* (IX) . . . . . (ubi recitāmus et studēmus).
Lupus, lupī, *m.* (XI) . . . . . (pict. XI).
Lūx, lūcis, *f.* (XXXVI) . . . . . (contrārium est Tenebrae).

M

Macer, macra, macrum (XXXII) . (pict. XXXII).
Magis (XXIX). . . . . (adverbium: cf. Maior).
Magister, magistrī, *m.* (XLVII) . (is quī in lūdō docet).
Magistrātus, magistrātūs, *m.* (XXXII) . . . . . (pict. XXXII).
Magnitūdō, magnitūdinis, *f.* (XI) . . . . . (cf. Magnus).
Magnopere (XXIX) . . . . . (adverbium: cf. Magnus).
Magnus, magna, magnum (VIII) . . . . . (contrārium est Parvus).
Maior, maius (XXIII) . . . . . (magnus, maior, maximus).
Malevolēns, malevolēns (XLIV) . (malevolentēs sunt illī quī malum volunt).
Mālō, mālle, māluī (XXXII) . . (magis volō).
Mālum, mālī, *n.* (XLIV) . . . . (frūctus quī sēmen in sē habet).

Mālum Pūnicum, mālī Pūnicī, *n.* (XLIV) . . . . . (pict. XXXVI).
Malus, mala, malum (VIII) . . . (contrārium est Bonus).
Mālus, mālī, *m.* (XVII) . . . . . (pict. XVII).
Māne (XXI) . . . . . (prīmā parte diēī).
Maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsum (XXII) . . . . . (contrārium est Eō).
Mānsuētus, mānsuēta, mānsuētum (XXVI) . . . . . (lupī sunt ferī: bonus canis est mānsuētus).
Manus, manūs, *f.* (III) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā II: nōnnūllī hominēs collectī).
Mappa, mappae, *f.* (III) . . . . (in Fōrmulā II).
Mare, maris, *n.* (XL) . . . . . (pict. XVII).
Māter, mātris, *f.* (XI) . . . . . (māter et pater sunt parentēs).
Mātrimōnium, mātrimōnī, *n.* (XLIX) . . . . . (ubi vir uxōrem dūcit, mātrimōnium est).
Maximus, maxima, maximum (XVIII) . . . . . (magnus, maior, maximus).
Medius, media, medium (XXI) . (rogā magistrum).
Melior, melius (XXIX) . . . . . (bonus, melior, optimus).
Meminī, meminisse (XXI) . . . (sciō et teneō id quod factum est).
Memorābilis, memorābile (L) . . (quod bonum est meminisse).
Memoria, memoriae, *f.* (XXXVI) . (memoriā teneō: sciō quod iam actum est).
Mēns, mentis, *f.* (XXII) . . . . (id quō cōgitāmus).
Mēnsa, mēnsae, *f.* (III) . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Mēnsis, mēnsis, *m.* (IX) . . . . (XXX diēs).
Mentior, mentīrī, mentītus sum (XXXVI) . . . . . (falsum dīcō).
Mercātor, mercātōris, *m.* (XIII) . (is quī tabernam habet, et rēs vēndit).
Mereor, merērī, meritus sum (XLVIII) . . . . . (mereor id quod mihi meritō venit).

Merīdiēs, merīdiēī, *m.* (XXIII) . . (media pars diēī).
Meritō (XIII) . . . . . (sī bonus puer bonam rem habet, meritō habet: sī malus puer bonam rem habet, nōn meritō habet).
Meus, mea, meum (VIII) . . . . (cf. Ego).
Mīles, mīlitis, *m.* (XXIV) . . . . (is quī prō patriā pugnat).
Mīlitāris, mīlitāre (XLVI) . . . . (cf. Mīles).
Mille (plū. Mīlia) (XXXII) . . . (numerus . . . M.).
Minimus, minima, minimum (XXIV) . . . . . (parvus, minor, minimus).
Minor, minus (XXIII) . . . . . (parvus, minor, minimus).
Minor, minārī, minātus sum (XLII) . . . . . (dīcō "Malum tibi faciam").
Minūtus, minūta, minūtum (XXX) . . . . . (minimus).
Mīrābilis, mīrābile (XIII) . . . . (quod vix crēdimus).
Mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum (XLIX) . . . . . (mīrābile vel optimum esse putō).
Misceō, miscēre, miscuī, mixtum (XXIV) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Miser, misera, miserum (XI) . . (quī dolet).
Misereō, miserēre, miseruī, miseritum (XIII) . . . . . (doleō, sī hominem dolēre videō).
Misericordia, misericordiae, *f.* (L) . . . . . (sī misereō, misericordiam adhibeō).
Mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum (XXX) . . . . . (dīcō alicui "Ī").
Mixtus, mixta, mixtum (XXX) . (quod miscēmus, mixtum est).
Modestus, modesta, modestum (XXIV) . . . . . (quī nōn dīcit dē virtūtibus suīs).

Modo — modo (XLII) . . . . . (prīmō — tum).
Modus, modī, *m.* (XXVI) . . . . (cf. Quō modō).

Mōmentum, mōmentī, *n.* (XXXII) . . . . . (id quod aliquid movet: paulum).
Moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum (XL) . . . . . (malum videō, et alicui dīcō "Fuge": cōnsilium dō).
Mōns, montis, *m.* (XXI) . . . . (pict. XXI).
Mora, morae, *f.* (XXIV) . . . . (sī quid nōn statim facimus, mora est).
Mordāx, mordāx (XIII) . . . . (dīcō mordācem esse linguam quae mordeat).
Mordeō, mordēre, momordī, morsum (XIII) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Morior, morī, mortuus sum (XXIV) . . . . . (vītam āmittō).
Mors, mortis, *f.* (XI) . . . . . (pict. XI).
Mortālis, mortāle (XXXIX) . . . (quī morī potest).
Mortifer, mortifera, mortiferum (XXI) . . . . . (quod mortem fert).
Mōs, mōris, *m.* (XLVI) . . . . . (cōnsuētūdō).
Moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum (XX) . . . . . (cf. Commoveō).
Mox (XXVI) . . . . . (nōn multō post).
Mūcrō, mūcrōnis, *m.* (L) . . . . (ācer fīnis cultrī).
Mūgiō, mūgīre, mūgīvī, mūgītum (XXII) . . . . . (ubi bōs aliquid dīcit, mūgit).
Mulier, mulieris, *f.* (XXIV) . . . (māter est mulier, sed nōn puella, nōn pater).
Multitūdō, multitūdinis, *f.* (XLII) . . . . . (magnus numerus).
Multus, multa, multum (IX) . . (cccLXXVII sunt multa: III sunt pauca).
Mundus, munda, mundum (VIII) . (rogā magistrum).
Mundus, mundī, *m.* (XLIV) . . . (omnēs terrae et maria quae sub sōle sunt).
Mūniō, mūnīre, mūnīvī, mūnītum (XLVI) . . . . . (mūnītiōnem faciō).

Mūnītiō, mūnītiōnis, *f.* (XLIII) . (mūrus quī ab hostibus dēfendit).
Mūrus, mūrī, *m.* (XLII) . . . . (pict. XXXVI).
Mūs, mūris, *m.* vel *f.* (XXXII) . . (pict. XXXII).
Mūtō, mūtāre, mūtāvī, mūtātum (XLIV) . . . . . (genus reī aliud faciō, et nōn iam eadem est).
Mūtus, mūta, mūtum (XLIX) . . (quī loquī nōn potest).

N

Nam (XXIV) . . . . . (enim).
Nārrō, nārrāre, nārrāvī, nārrātum (XI) . . . . . (fābulam dīcō).
Nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum (XXIV) . . . . . (prīmum nāscimur, deinde vītam agimus, tertium mors venit).
Nātiō, nātiōnis, *f.* (XLVI) . . . . (gēns).
Nātūra, nātūrae, *f.* (XLIV) . . . (Nātūra in sē continet omnia quae nāta sunt).
Nauta, nautae, *m.* (XVII) . . . (pict. XVII).
Nāvālis, nāvāle (XVII) . . . . . (cf. Nāvis).
Nāvis, nāvis, *f.* (XVII) . . . . . (pict. XVII).
Necessārius, necessāria, necessārium (XLVIII) . . . . . (necesse: eiusdem generis: amīcus).
Necesse (XVII) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Necō, necāre, necāvī, necātum (L) . . . . . (interficiō).
Negō, negāre, negāvī, negātum (XXXII) . . . . . (dīcō "Nōn").
Negōtium, negōtī, *n.* (XLVIII) . . (id quod cōnsuētūdine, vel nōn facile, faciō).
Nēmō, nēminī (dat.), *m.* vel *f.* (XLII) . . . . . (nūllus homō).
Neptis, neptis, *f.* (XI) . . . . . (puella quae aviam habet).

Neque vel **Nec** (XV) . . . . . (et nōn).
Nē — quidem (XXI) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Nescius, nescia, nescium (XXX) . (quī nōn scit).
Neuter, neutra, neutrum (XXVI) . . . . . (neque hoc neque illud).
Niger, nigra, nigrum (XXXIX) . (color: rogā magistrum).
Nihil (XV) . . . . . (nūlla rēs: nōn).
Nimis (XXXII) . . . . . (magis quam bene est).
Nōbilis, nōbile (XLIII) . . . . . (illūstris: nōn ignōtus).
Noceō, nocēre, nocuī, nocitum (XVI) . . . . . (alicui malum faciō).
Nōlī hoc facere (XVII) . . . . . (contrārium est "Hoc fac").
Nōlō, nōlle, nōluī (XXXVIII) . . (nōn volō).
Nōmen, nōminis, *n.* (XI) . . . (rogā magistrum).
Nōndum (XV) . . . . . (contrārium est Iam).
Nōnus, nōna, nōnum (XX) . . . (cf. Novem: cf. quoque Prīmus, et c.).
Nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtum (XXX) . . . . . (scīre incipiō).
Noster, nostra, nostrum (VIII) . (cf. Nōs).
Notō, notāre, notāvī, notātum (XXXIV) . . . . . (indicō: videō).
Novem (IX) . . . . . (numerus . . . IX).
Novus, nova, novum (VIII) . . . (contrārium est Vetus).
Nox, noctis, *f.* (XXI) . . . . . (ubi sōlem nōn vidēmus: ubi dormīmus).
Nūbēs, nūbis, *f.* (XXI) . . . . . (pict. XXI).
Nūbō, nūbere, nūpsī, nūptum (XXIV) . . . . . (ubi vir uxōrem dūcit, illa virō nūbit).
Nudiūs (XXXIII) . . . . . (nunc diēs est).
Nūdō, nūdāre, nūdāvī, nūdātum (XLVI) . . . . . (āmoveō id quod super aliquid est, vel aliquid dēfendit).
Nūllus, nūlla, nūllum (XVII) . . (nōn ūnus, nōn paucī, nōn multī).
Numerus, numerī, *m.* (XXXII) . (ūnus, duo, trēs, et c.).

Nummus, nummī, *m.* (XIII) . . (rogā magistrum).
Numquam (XIII) . . . . . (contrārium est Semper).
Nunc (XVII) . . . . . (hōc tempore).
Nūntiō, nūntiāre, nūntiāvī, nūntiātum (XLIII) . . . . . (nūntium ferō: rem novam dīcō).
Nūntius, nūntī, *m.* (XXXII) . . . (is quī litterās portat: litterae quās nūntius portat).

O

Obiciō, obicere, obiēcī, obiectum (XLII) . . . . . (alicui in viam iaciō).
Oblīvīscor, oblīvīscī, oblītus sum (XXXVI) . . . . . (ex memoriā āmittō).
Obsecrō, obsecrāre, obsecrāvī, obsecrātum (XXIV) . . . . . (rogō).
Obses, obsidis, *m.* vel *f.* (XLVIII) . . . . . (homō quem hostēs capiunt, ut prō aliquō posteā reddant).
Obtineō, obtinēre, obtinuī, obtentum (XLVIII) . . . . . (teneō: mihi capiō).
Occīdō, occīdere, occīdī, occīsum (XXXII) . . . . . (mortuum faciō).
Occupō, occupāre, occupāvī, occupātum (XLVI) . . . . . (capiō).
Occurrō, occurrere, occurrī, occursum (XVI) . . . . . (ad aliquem currō).
Octāvus, octāva, octāvum (XXVII) . . . . . (cf. Octō: cf. quoque Prīmus, et c.).
Octō (IX) . . . . . (numerus . . . VIII).
Oculus, oculī, *m.* (X) . . . . . (oculīs videō).
Ōdī, ōdisse (XXXIX) . . . . . (contrārium est Amō).
Officium, officī, *n.* (XLIX) . . . (id quod facere debēmus).
Oleum, oleī, *n.* (L) . . . . . (aliquid pingue quod ex olīvīs capimus).

Ōlim (XXI) . . . . . (longē antehāc, vel longē posthāc).
Olīva, olīvae, *f.* (L) . . . . . (pict. XXXVI).
Omnīnō (XIII) . . . . . (sī tōtum frūctum edō, frūctum omnīnō edō).
Omnis, omne (XXIII) . . . . . (tōtus: contrārium est Pars).
Opīniō, opīniōnis, *f.* (XLVIII) . . (id quod opīnor: id quod alius dē mē opīnātur).
Opīnor, opīnārī, opīnātus sum (XXX) . . . . . (putō).
Oportet, oportēre, oportuit (XLIV) . . . . . (bene est: necesse est).
Oppidum, oppidī, *n.* (XXVI) . . (urbs parva).
Opprimō, opprimere, oppressī, oppressum (XVI) . . . . . (aliquem sub mē teneō, et male faciō).
Optimus, optima, optimum (XXIV) . . . . . (bonus, melior, optimus).
Opus, operis, *n.* (XLVI) . . . . (labor: id quod ex labōre fit).
Ōrātiō, ōrātiōnis, *f.* (XLVIII) . . (modus dīcendī: sī ante multōs dīcō, ōrātiōnem habeō).
Orbis, orbis, *m.* (L) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Ōrdō, ōrdinis, *m.* (XLVI) . . . . (modus in quō rēs pōnuntur).
Orior, orīrī, ortus sum (XXXIX) . (surgō).
Ōrnō, ōrnāre, ōrnāvī, ōrnātum (XLIV) . . . . . (aliquid pulchrum faciō).
Os, ossis, *n.* (XXIX) . . . . . (pict. XXIII).
Ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, ostentum (XVI) . . . . . (fortasse digitum in aliquid intendō).

P

Paene (XVII) . . . . . (nōn omnīnō, sed nōn multō minus).
Pāgina, pāginae, *f.* (X) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Palma, palmae, *f.* (XXX) . . . . (pēs plantam habet: manus palmam habet).

Pānis, pānis, *m.* (XXX) . . . . . (pict. XXIII).
Papȳrus, papȳrī, *m.* (X) . . . . (in papȳrō scrībimus stilō vel calamō).
Pār, pār (XL) . . . . . (parēs sunt aequī, similēs).
Parcō, parcere, pepercī, parsum (XVII) . . . . . (sī quem meritō feriam, nōn feriō).
Parēns, parentis, *m.* vel *f.* (XXXII) . . . . . (pater vel māter).
Pāreō, pārēre, pāruī, pāritum (XVI) . . . . . (faciō id quod imperās).
Pariēs, parietis, *m.* (III) . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum (XVIII) . . . . . (alicuid faciō, capiō, dō).
Pars, partis, *f.* (X) . . . . . (dīmidium est pars: pāgina est pars librī).
Parvus, parva, parvum (VIII) . . (rogā magistrum).
Passus, passūs, *m.* (IX) . . . . (duo gradūs).
Pater, patris, *m.* (XI) . . . . . (is cuius nōmen habeō).
Patior, patī, passus sum (XXXIX) . . . . . (doleō: ferō: permittō).
Patria, patriae, *f.* (XII) . . . . (Rōma est patria Rōmānōrum: America est patria Americānōrum).
Paucus, pauca, paucum (XIII) . (contrārium est Multus).
Paulisper (XLVI) . . . . . (contrārium est Diū).
Paulum (XXIX) . . . . . (adverbium: cf. Parvus).
Pauper, pauper (XI) . . . . . (pauperēs nōn multum possident).
Pāx, pācis, *f.* (XLVI) . . . . . (contrārium est Bellum).
Pecūnia, pecūniae, *f.* (XIII) . . . (id quod capiō sī quid vēndō).
Pedes, peditis, *m.* (XLVIII) . . . (mīles quī in pedibus pugnat).
Peior, peius (XXIX) . . . . . (malus, peior, pessimus).
Pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsum (XLVI) . . . . . (ā mē agō vel iaciō: cf. Expellō).
Per (cum acc.) (IV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).

Pereō, perīre, periī, peritum (XXXII) . . . . . (morior).
Perficiō, perficere, perfēcī, perfectum (XLIX) . . . . . (omnīnō faciō).
Perīculōsus, perīculōsa, perīculōsum (L) . . . . . (quod perīculum in sē habet).
Perīculum, perīculī, *n.* (XLVIII) . (malum quod mihi minātur: sī experior, perīculum faciō).
Perlegō, perlegere, perlēgī, perlēctum (XV) . . . . . (tōtum legō).
Permagnus, permagna, permagnum (XXI) . . . . . (maximus).
Permittō, permittere, permīsī, permissum (XVII) . . . . . (contrārium est Vetō).
Permultus, permulta, permultum (XXXII) . . . . . (plūrimus).
Pernōtus, pernōta, pernōtum (XXXVI) . . . . . (quod bene scīmus).
Perpetuus, perpetua, perpetuum (XXIV) . . . . . (quod semper erit).
Persequor, persequī, persecūtus sum (XLVI) . . . . . (diū sequor).
Perspiciō, perspicere, perspexī, perspectum (XLIV) . . . . . (bene videō).
Persuādeō, persuādēre, persuāsī, persuāsum (XVI) . . . . (dīcō, et crēdis vel facis id quod dēsīderō).
Perterreō, perterrēre, perterruī, perterritum (XXXIX) . . . (multum terreō).
Pertineō, pertinēre, pertinuī (XLVIII) . . . . . (mihi pertinent omnia quae mea sunt vel quae mēcum coniūncta sunt).
Perveniō, pervenīre, pervēnī, perventum (XIII) . . . . . (ad rem veniō).
Pēs, pedis, *m.* (IX) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV: xii ūnciae).

Pessimus, pessima, pessimum (XIII) . . . . . (malus, peior, pessimus).
Petō, petere, petīvī, petītum (XXIX) . . . . . (ad rem eō: dēsīderō).
Pictūra, pictūrae, *f.* (X) . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Pietās, pietātis, *f.* (XVII) . . . . (amor patris vel patriae).
Piger, pigra, pigrum (XVIII) . . (quī labōrāre nōn volt).
Pinguis, pingue (XXXII) . . . . (contrārium est Macer).
Pīrāta, pīrātae, *m.* (L) . . . . . (is quī nāve suā aliōrum navēs capit et pecūniam rapit).
Pius, pia, pium (XVII) . . . . . (quī patrem et patriam amat).
Placenta, placentae, *f.* (XXIX) . (pict. XI).
Placeō, placēre, placuī, placitum (L) . . . . . (gaudium dō: bonus esse videor).
Plāga, plāgae, *f.* (XVI) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Planta, plantae, *f.* (XII) . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Plaudō, plaudere, plausī, plausum (XXI) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Plēnus, plēna, plēnum (X) . . . (rogā magistrum).
Plērīque, plēraeque, plēraque (XLIV). . . . . (ferē omnēs).
Plērumque (XLIV). . . . . (ferē omnīnō).
Plūrimus, plūrima, plūrimum (XXXII) . . . . . (multus, plūs, plūrimus).
Plūs, plūris (gen.) (XXX) . . . (multus, plūs, plūrimus).
Poena, poenae, *f.* (XLIV) . . . . (ubi aliquis mē pūnit, ego poenam dō).
Polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus sum (XLII) . . . . . (aliquid vīs: dīcō "Hoc faciam").
Pompa, pompae, *f.* (XXIV) . . . (pict. XXIV).
Pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positum (II) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Pōns, pontis, *m.* (XXIII) . . . . (pict. XXIII).
Populus, populī, *m.* (XLIV) . . . (hominēs: gēns).

Porrigō, porrigere, porrēxī, porrēctum (x) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā iv).
Porta, portae, *f.* (xliii) . . . . (iānua).
Portentum, portentī, *n.* (l) . . . (id quod indicat aliquid mīrābile futūrum esse).
Portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum (ix) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Possessor, possessōris, *m.* (x) . (is quī possidet).
Possideō, possidēre, possēdī, possessum (x) . . . . . (habeō: teneō: meum est).
Possum, posse, potuī (xxiii) . . (rogā magistrum).
Post (cum acc.) (iv) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā iii).
Posteā (xxi) . . . . . (post eās rēs).
Posterus, postera, posterum (xlviii) . . . . . (quī post aliōs est).
Posthāc (xxi) . . . . . (post hoc tempus).
Postrēmus, postrēma, postrēmum (xxxix) . . . . . (posterus (post), posterior, postrēmus).
Postrīdiē (xlviii) . . . . . (posterō diē).
Postulō, postulāre, postulāvī, postulātum (xviii) . . . . . (dīcō "Dā mihi").
Potestās, potestātis, *f.* (xlviii) . (vīrēs, imperium, auctōritās).
Potior, potīrī, potītus sum (xxxii) . . . . . (meum faciō).
Potius (xliv) . . . . . (magis).
Praecēdō, praecēdere, praecessī, praecessum (xxvi) . . . . . (ante eō).
Praeficiō, praeficere, praefēcī, praefectum (xvi) . . . . . (magistrum vel dominum faciō).
Praemittō, praemittere, praemīsī, praemissum (xlvi) . . . (ante mē mittō).
Praemium, praemī, *n.* (xxxii) . (id quod mihi datur, sī cui bonum faciō).
Praepōnō, praepōnere, praeposuī, praepositum (xviii) . . . (praeficiō).

Praesēns, praesēns, (gen. praesentis) (VIII) . . . . . (contrārium est Absēns).
Praesertim (XLVIII) . . . . . (magis quam alia).
Praesidium, praesidī, *n.* (XXXIV) . (id quod dēfendit).
Praestō, praestāre, praestitī, praestātum (XVI) . . . . . (sī mē praeficis, ego praestō).
Praesum, praeesse, praefuī (XVI) . . . . . (superior sum).
Praetereā (XLVI) . . . . . (quoque).
Praetereō, praeterīre, praeteriī, praeteritum (XLII) . . . (prope aliquem eō, deinde ab illō prōcēdō).
Praetermittō, praetermittere, praetermīsī, praetermissum (XLIX) . . . . . (permittō ut praetereat).
Prandium, prandī, *n.* (XL) . . . (id quod merīdiē edimus).
Precēs, precum, *f.* (XLIV) . . . (id quod dīcimus ubi deum aliquid rogāmus).
Prehendō, prehendere, prehendī, prehēnsum (XLIX) . . . . . (capiō: rapiō).
Premō, premere, pressī, pressum (XXX) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Pretium, pretī, *n.* (L) . . . . . (id quō aliquid emimus).
Prīdiē (XXXIII) . . . . . (priōre diē).
Prīmus, prīma, prīmum (XIII) . (cf. "Fōrmula Prīma").
Prīnceps, prīncipis, *m.* (XLVIII) . (dux: imperātor).
Prior, prius (XXVI) . . . . . (— prō —, prior, prīmus).
Prīvātus, prīvāta, prīvātum (XLVIII) . . . . . (contrārium est Pūblicus).
Prō (cum abl.) (XIX) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Probō, probāre, probāvī, probātum (XLVII) . . . . . (aliquid bonum esse dīcō vel putō).
Prōcēdō, prōcēdere, prōcessī, prōcessum (XXIV) . . . . . (ad illa quae ante sunt eō).
Procērus, procēra, procērum (XXXII) . . . . . (altus).

Proelium, proelī, *n.* (XXVI) . . . (pugna).
Prōferō, prōferre, prōtulī, prōlātum (L) . . . . . (prō + ferō: in tempus futūrum ferō).
Proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum (XLIV) . . . . . (prōgredior).
Prōgredior, prōgredī, prōgressus sum (XLII) . . . . . (prōcēdō).
Prohibeō, prohibēre, prohibuī, prohibitum (XLIV) . . . . . (aliquem ab aliquō habeō vel teneō).
Prōnōmen, prōnōminis, *n.* (XXVI) . . . . . (e.g. Ego, Ille, Vōs).
Prope (XXIV) . . . . . (contrārium est "Longē ab").
Properō, properāre, properāvī, properātum (XXI) . . . . . (celeriter eō).
Propinquus, propinqua, propinquum (XL) . . . . . (prope).
Prōpōnō, prōpōnere, prōposuī, prōpositum (XVI) . . . . . (ante aliquem pōnō).
Propter (cum acc.) (XX) . . . . (respondet quaestiōnī "Cūr?", XX).
Propterea quod (XXVII) . . . . (cf. Propter).
Prōspiciō, prōspicere, prōspexī, prōspectum (XXI) . . . . . (cōnspiciō).
Prōvideō, prōvidēre, prōvīdī, prōvīsum (XLIV) . . . . . (parō: id quod erit videō).
Prōvincia, prōvinciae, *f.* (XLIX) . (terra nōn in Ītaliā quam Rōmānī regēbant).
Proximus, proxima, proximum (XLVI) . . . . . (prope, propior, proximus).
Pūblicus, pūblica, pūblicum (XLVIII) . . . . . (quod populō pertinet).
Puella, puellae, *f.* (III) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Puer, puerī, *m.* (III) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Pugna, pugnae, *f.* (XVII) . . . . (pict. XVII: vel rogā magistrum).

Pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātum (XXIV) . . . . . (pugnam faciō).
Pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum (XI) . (quod bonum est vidēre).
Pulchritūdō, pulchritūdinis, *f.* (XIII) . . . . . (cf. Pulcher).
Pūniō, pūnīre, pūnīvī, pūnītum (XXXVI) . . . . . (sī puer malus est, e.g., eum feriō, vel lūdere nōn permittō).
Putō, putāre, putāvī, putātum (VI) . . . . . (cf. Dīcō in Pēnsō VI).

Q

Quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītum (XXXIV) . . . . . (rogō id quod nōn sciō).
Quaestor, quaestōris, *m.* (XLIX) . (is quī pecūniam Rōmānōrum cūrābat).
Quaestus, quaestūs, *m.* (XVIII) . (V nummīs rem capiō: VIII nummīs vēndō: III nummī sunt quaestus).
Quālis, quāle (VII) . . . . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō VII).
Quam (IX) . . . . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō IX).
Quam (XXXII) . . . . . (post comparātīvum).
Quam diū (IX) . . . . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō IX).
Quamobrem (XXVII) . . . . . (cūr).
Quamquam (L) . . . . . (ultimum "cum" in Pēnsō XLV).
Quandō (XX) . . . . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō XX).
Quantum, quantī, *n.* (X) . . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō X).
Quantum spatī (IX) . . . . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō IX).
Quantus, quanta, quantum (XLII) . . . . . (quaestiō: cf. Tantus).
Quārē (XLVI) . . . . . (quā dē causā).
Quārtus, quārta, quārtum (XLVIII) . . . . . (cf. Quattuor: cf. quoque Prīmus, et c.).
Quasi (XLVIII) . . . . . (eōdem modō ac).

Quattuor (IX) . . . . . (numerus . . . IV).
Queror, querī, questus sum (XXXIX) . . . . . (dīcō malās rēs mihi nōn meritō vēnisse).
Quī, quae, quod (XXXIV) . . . (in Pēnsō XXXIV, īnfrā).
Quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque (XXXIX) . . . . (omnis).
Quīdam, quaedam, quiddam (XXIV) . . . . . (ūnus dē quō maximē putō vel dīcō).
Quidem (XLIV) . . . . . (vērō).
Quīnque (IX) . . . . . (numerus . . . V).
Quis, quid (V) . . . . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō V).
Quisque, quaeque, quidque (XXXVI) . . . . . (omnēs singulī — singulārēs).
Quō (XI) . . . . . (quam in partem).
Quōmodo (XX) . . . . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō XX).
Quondam (XVIII) . . . . . (longē antehāc).
Quoniam (XXXVI) . . . . . (cum iam: propterea quod).
Quoque (XI) . . . . . ("hoc quoque" est "et hoc").
Quot (IX) . . . . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō IX).

R

Racēmus, racēmī, *m.* (XV) . . . (pict. XV).
Rāmus, rāmī, *m.* (XV) . . . . . (pict. XV).
Rapiō, rapere, rapuī, raptum (I) . (in Fōrmulā I).
Ratiō, ratiōnis, *f.* (XLVII) . . . . (modus: cōnsilium: sī ēnumerō, ratiōnem dūcō).
Recipiō, recipere, recēpī, receptum (XXXII) . . . . . (iterum capiō).
Recitō, recitāre, recitāvī, recitātum (IX) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Rēctus, rēcta, rēctum (XXIV) . . (rogā magistrum).
Recūsō, recūsāre, recūsāvī, recūsātum (XXXVIII) . . . . . (mē aliquid rogās: dīcō tibi, "Nōn faciam. Nōlō").

Reddō, reddere, reddidī, redditum (XXXII) . . . . . (dō illī ā quō aliquid accēpī).
Redeō, redīre, rediī, reditum (XVIII) . . . . . (abiī: sī nunc adveniō, redeō).
Referō, referre, rettulī, relātum (XL) . . . . . (ad locum ferō ubī antea erat).
Regiō, regiōnis, *f.* (XXXIX) . . . (pars terrae vel caelī).
Rēgnum, rēgnī, *n.* (XL) . . . . (terra quam aliquis regit).
Regō, regere, rēxī, rēctum (XVIII) . . . . . (imperō).
Rēgula, rēgulae, *f.* (IX) . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Rēiciō, rēicere, rēiēcī, rēiectum (XLVI) . . . . . (ab aliquō locō iaciō).
Relinquō, relinquere, relīquī, relictum (XVII) . . . . . (ab aliquō discēdō).
Reliquus, reliqua, reliquum (XXIII) . . . . . (quod relinquimus).
Remittō, remittere, remīsī, remissum (XXX) . . . . . (ā mē ad alium locum mittō).
Renūntiō, renūntiāre, renūntiāvī, renūntiātum (XLVIII) . (nūntiō).
Reperiō, reperīre, repperī, repertum (XI) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Rēs, reī, *f.* (IX) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Resistō, resistere, restitī (XXIV) . (sī quis mē agere volt, contrā illum stō).
Resolvō, resolvere, resolvī, resolūtum (XXI) . . . . . (contrārium est Revinciō).
Respondeō, respondēre, respondī, respōnsum (XI) . . . (mihi dīcis: sī posteā tibi dīcō, tibi respondeō).
Restō, restāre, restitī (XXI) . . . (nōndum abiī: id quod relinquimus restat).
Retineō, retinēre, retinuī, retentum (XXIV) . . . . . (ab aliquō teneō).
Revertor, revertere, revertī, reversum (XXXII) . . . . . (redeō).

Revinciō, revincīre, revīnxī, revīnctum (XXI) . . . . . (pict. XXI).
Revocō, revocāre, revocāvī, revocātum (XLVI) . . . . . (ab aliquō locō vocō).
Rēx, rēgis, *m.* (L) . . . . . (is quī terram regit).
Rīpa, rīpae, *f.* (XLVI) . . . . . (terra proxima ad flūmen).
Rīvus, rīvī, *m.* (XXXIX) . . . . (parvum flūmen).
Rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātum (XXXII) . . . . . (dīcō "Dā vel dīc mihi aliquid").
Ruber, rubra, rubrum (XI) . . . (color: rogā magistrum).
Rudis, rude (XXIV) . . . . . (agricola in fundō est rudis: cīvis in urbe fortasse nōn).
Rūmor, rūmōris, *m.* (XXIV) . . . (id quod omnēs dīcunt, sed nōn vērō sciunt).
Ruō, ruere, ruī, rutum (XXIV) . . (celeriter eō: cadō).

S

Saccus, saccī, *m.* (X) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Saepe (XII) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Saevus, saeva, saevum (XXX) . . (ferus: crūdēlis).
Salūs, salūtis, *f.* (XLVIII) . . . . ("Salūtem ferō," id est, Servō).
Salvē (XI) . . . . . (aliquem vidēmus, gaudēmus, "Salvē" dīcimus).
Sanguis, sanguinis, *m.* (XXV) . . (ruber est: vidēmus sī digitum caedimus).
Sapiēns, sapiēns (XVIII) . . . . (sapientēs sunt illī quī multa sciunt).
Satis (XV) . . . . . (quantum dēsīderāmus).
Sāturnus, Sāturnī, *m.* (XXXVI) . (deus quīdam Rōmānōrum: eius diē fēriās habēmus).
Scelerātus, scelerāta, scelerātum (XVIII) . . . . . (pessimus).
Sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītum (VI) . . (cf. Dīcō in Pēnsō VI).
Scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptum (II) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).

Scrīptor, scrīptōris, *m.* (x) . . . (is quī scrībit).
Scrīptūra, scrīptūrae, *f.* (XLVII) . (id quod scrībitur: modus scrībendī).
Scūtum, scūtī, *n.* (XLVIII) . . . (pict. XLVI).
Secundum (cum acc.) (XLVI) . . (eōdem modō ac).
Secundus, secunda, secundum (XVIII) . . . . . (quod post prīmum est).
Secūris, secūris, *f.* (XXI) . . . . (pict. XXXVI).
Sedeō, sedēre, sēdī, sessum (XL) . (cōnsēdī).
Sella, sellae, *f.* (III) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Sēmen, sēminis, *n.* (XLIV) . . . (id quod in terrā serimus, ut aliquid ex eō crēscat, e.g., faba).
Semper (XIII) . . . . . (per tōtam hōram: per tōtum annum).
Senātus, senātūs, *m.* (XLVIII) . . (senēs, quī in cīvitāte imperant).
Senex, senis, *m.* (XXI) . . . . . (vir vetus: cf. Anus).
Sententia, sententiae, *f.* (XXVI) . ("pēnsum" nōn est sententia: sed "pēnsum est longum" est sententia).
Sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsum (X) . (per aurēs, per oculōs, etc., intellegō).
Sepeliō, sepelīre, sepelīvī, sepultum (XXIX) . . . . . (illum quī mortuus est in terrā pōnō).
Septem (IX) . . . . . (numerus . . . VII).
Septimus, septima, septimum (XLVIII) . . . . . (cf. Septem: cf. quoque Prīmus, etc.).
Sequor, sequī, secūtus sum (XXXI) . . . . . (post aliquem eō).
Sermō, sermōnis, *m.* (XXIV) . . . (id quod dīcimus).
Serō, serere, sēvī, satum (XXI) . (pict. XXI).
Servātor, servātōris, *m.* (XI) . . (is quī ā malō, ā morte, rapit).
Servō, servāre, servāvī, servātum (XLIV) . . . . . (ā malō, ā morte, rapiō).

Servus, servī, *m.* (XVIII) . . . . (homō quem homō possidet).
Sevēritās, sevēritātis, *f.* (XXXVI). (cf. Sevērus).
Sevērus, sevēra, sevērum (XXXVI) . . . . . (sevērus pater gravis est in malōs līberōs).
Sex (IX) . . . . . (numerus . . . VI).
Sīc (XXXII). . . . . (eō modō).
Sīcut (XLVIII). . . . . (eōdem modō ac).
Significātiō, significātiōnis, *f.* (XLVII) . . . . . (signum: id quod aliquid significat).
Significō, significāre, significāvī, significātum (XXV) . . . (rogā magistrum).
Signum, signī, *n.* (XLVI) . . . . (effigiēs: rēs quā aliquid indicāmus).
Silentium, silentī, *n.* (XXX) . . . (sī nūllus sonitus est, silentium est).
Silva, silvae, *f.* (XI) . . . . . (pict. XI).
Similis, simile (XXVI) . . . . . (ferē īdem).
Sine (cum abl.) (XIX) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Singulāris, singulāre (XXI) . . . (nōn similis aliīs).
Sinister, sinistra, sinistrum (XXI) . . . . . (contrārium est Dexter).
Sinus, sinūs, *m.* (XL) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Socius, socī, *m.* (XLVI) . . . . . (is quī aliquid cum aliō facit).
Sōl, sōlis, *m.* (XXI) . . . . . (pict. XV).
Solea, soleae, *f.* (XXX) . . . . . (calceus: īnferior pars calceī).
Sōlus, sōla, sōlum (XVII) . . . . (ūnus: sine aliō).
Somniō, somniāre, somniāvī, somniātum (XIII) . . . . . (dormiō, et putō mē aliquid facere).
Somnus, somnī, *m.* (XXXIX) . . (sī dormīmus, somnum capimus).
Sonitus, sonitūs, *m.* (XXI) . . . (id quod audīmus, neque tantummodo vōcēs).
Sonō, sonāre, sonuī, sonitum (XXII) . . . . . (sonitum faciō).

Sordidus, sordida, sordidum (VIII) . . . . . (contrārium est Mundus).
Soror, sorōris, *f.* (XXXIV) . . . . (fīlia meī patris est mea soror).
Spatium, spatī, *n.* (XXVI) . . . (quantum ūna rēs ab alterā rē abest).
Spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātum (I) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā I).
Spēs, speī, *f.* (XXIV) . . . . . (sī bonum exspectō, spem habeō).
Spīrō, spīrāre, spīrāvī, spīrātum (XXII) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Splendeō, splendēre (XXXIX) . . (lūcem ex mē dō).
Statim (XXI) . . . . . (nunc: eōdem tempore).
Statuō, statuere, statuī, statūtum (XLIV) . . . . . (cōnstituō).
Sterilis, sterile (XIII) . . . . . (quod frūctum nōn dat).
Sterilitās, sterilitātis, *f.* (XIII) . . (cf. Sterilis).
Stilus, stilī, *m.* (IX) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Stipula, stipulae, *f.* (XXI) . . . (pict. XXI).
Stō, stāre, stetī, stātum (IV) . . (in Fōrmulā III).
Strepitus, strepitūs, *m.* (XXX) . . (sonitus mixtus).
Studeō, studēre, studuī (XVI) . . (alicui bonās rēs dēsīderō).
Stultus, stulta, stultum (XXIV) . (stupidus).
Stupiditās, stupiditātis, *f.* (X) . . (cf. Stupidus).
Stupidus, stupida, stupidum (X) . (quī nōn multa scit, nōn ēdiscit).
Sub (cum abl.) (XIX) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Subigō, subigere, subēgī, subactum (L) . . . . . (superō).
Subitō (XI) . . . . . (subitō venit id quod nōn exspectāmus).
Subitus, subita, subitum (XVII) . (cf. Subitō).
Subsidium, subsidī, *n.* (XLVIII) . (auxilium).
Subter (cum acc.) (IV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).
Suī, sibi, sē, sē (V) . . . . . (rogā magistrum: cf. Pēnsum VI).
Sum, esse, fuī, futūrum (XXXI) . (cf. Pēnsum XXIII, īnfrā).

Summus, summa, summum (XXI) . . . . . (superus, superior, suprēmus vel summus).
Sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmptum (XLIV) . . . . . (capiō).
Super (cum acc.) (IV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).
Superior, superius (IX) . . . . . (superus, superior, suprēmus).
Superō, superāre, superāvī, superātum (XLIV) . . . . . (victōriam ferō).
Supersum, superesse, superfuī (XLVI) . . . . . (reliquus sum).
Superus, supera, superum (XLIV) . (cf. Super).
Supplex, supplex, (acc. supplicem) (XXV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulīs Neutrī Generis).
Suppōnō, suppōnere, supposuī, suppositum (XVI) . . . . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Suprā (XXXIV) . . . . . (in superiōre locō).
Surgō, surgere, surrēxī, surrēctum (II) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Suscipiō, suscipere, suscēpī, susceptum (XLII) . . . . . (facere volō, et mox incipiam).
Suspiciō, suspicere, suspexī, suspectum (XV) . . . . . (spectō illa quae super sunt).
Sūspīciō, sūspīciōnis, *f.* (XLVIII) . (contrārium est Fidēs).
Sustineō, sustinēre, sustinuī, sustentum (XLIV) . . . . . (teneō nē cadat).
Suus, sua, suum (VIII) . . . . . (cf. Suī).

T

Taberna, tabernae, *f.* (XIII) . . (pict. XXIII).
Taceō, tacēre, tacuī, tacitum (XLIX) . . . . . (nihil dīcō).
Tālis, tāle (XXX) . . . . . (huius generis: cf. Quālis?).
Tam (XXXIV) . . . . . (cf. Quam?).
Tamen (XXI) . . . . . (sed).
Tandem (XXXVIII) . . . . . (postrēmō).

Tangō, tangere, tetigī, tactum (II) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā II).
Tantopere (XLIX) . . . . . (tantum).
Tantum (XXXIX) . . . . . (tantummodo: cf. Quantum?).
Tantummodo (XVIII) . . . . . (hoc tantummodo, i.e., Nihil nisī hoc).
Tantus, tanta, tantum (XLII) . . (tam magnus).
Tēla, tēlae, *f.* (XXIV) . . . . . (pict. XXIV).
Tēlum, tēlī, *n.* (XXIV) . . . . . (id quō pugnāmus et quod in pugnā iacimus).
Tempestās, tempestātis, *f.* (XXXIV) . . . . . (sī aqua dē caelō cadit, tempestās est).
Tempus, temporis, *n.* (XVII) . . ("Quid temporis est?" "Prīma est hōra").
Tenebrae, tenebrārum, *f.* (XXXIV) . . . . . (propter tenebrās nōn vidēmus: flammam facimus, sīc tenebrās dēlēmus).
Teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentum (X) . (in Fōrmulā IV).
Tepidus, tepida, tepidum (XXX) . (sī quid tepidum est, paulum calōris habet).
Tergum, tergī, *n.* (XLVIII) . . . (sī mē ā tē vertō, tergum vidēs).
Terra, terrae, *f.* (XXI) . . . . . (pict. XXI).
Terreō, terrēre, terruī, territum (XXIII) . . . . . (id quod terribile est, nōs terret).
Terribilis, terribile (X) . . . . . (quod timēmus).
Tertius, tertia, tertium (XXIII) . (cf. Trēs: cf. quoque Prīmus, etc.).
Texō, texere, texuī, textum (XXIV) . . . . . (pict. XXIV).
Tībiae, tībiārum, *f.* (XXXII) . . . (pict. XXXII).
Tībīcen, tībīcinis, *m.* (XXXII) . . (pict. XXXII).
Timeō, timēre, timuī (X) . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Timor, timōris, *m.* (X) . . . . . (sī mē timēre vidēs, meum timōrem vidēs).

Tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātum (XX) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Torqueō, torquēre, torsī, tortum (I) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā I).
Tot (XXX) . . . . . (cf. Quot?).
Tōtus, tōta, tōtum (X) . . . . (omnēs partēs tōtum faciunt).
Trādō, trādere, trādidī, trāditum (XLVI) . . . . . (alterī hominī dō).
Trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractum (XLII) . . . . . (rem dūcō vel rapiō post mē).
Trāns (cum acc.) (IV) . . . . . (in Fōrmulā III).
Trānseō, transīre, trānsiī, trānsitum (XXIII) . . . . . (in alteram partem eō).
Tremō, tremere, tremuī (XXI) . (rogā magistrum).
Trēs, tria (IX) . . . . . (numerus . . . III).
Tribūnus, tribūnī, *m.* (XLVIII) . (dux Rōmānus quī prō multīs imperābat).
Tribuō, tribuere, tribuī, tribūtum (XVII) . . . . . (dō).
Trīstis, trīste (XVII) . . . . . (quī dolet: miser).
Tū, tuī (V) . . . . . (. . . (ego) feriō, (tū) ferīs, etc.)
Tum (XXI) . . . . . (eō tempore).
Tumulus, tumulī, *m.* (XXXIV) . . (parvus mōns).
Turpis, turpe (XLV) . . . . . (contrārium est Pulcher vel Illūstris).
Turris, turris, *f.* (XLVIII) . . . . (pict. XLVI).
Tuus, tua, tuum (VIII) . . . . . (cf. Tū).

U

Ubi (XVII) . . . . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō XX).
Ūllus, ūlla, ūllum (XLVIII) . . . (contrārium est Nūllus).
Ulterior, ulterius (XLVIII) . . . (ultrā, ulterior, ultimus).
Ultimus, ultima, ultimum (XXI) . (contrārium est Prīmus).
Ultrā (cum acc.) (L) . . . . . (magis quam: diūtius quam).
Ultrō (XLVIII) . . . . . (quoque: magis quam necesse est: propterea quod volō).

Umbra, umbrae, *f.* (XXIV) . . . (rēs nōn vēra quam vidēmus, et vēra esse vidētur).
Ūncia, ūnciae, *f.* (IX) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Unde (XX) . . . . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō XX).
Ūndecim (IX) . . . . . (numerus . . . XI).
Undique (XLIV) . . . . . (in omnibus locīs).
Unguentum, unguentī, *n.* (L) . . (aliquid pingue quod in faciē fēminae pōnunt, pulchritūdinis causā).
Ūniversus, ūniversa, ūniversum (XLIV) . . . . . (tōtus).
Ūnus, ūna, ūnum (IX) . . . . . (numerus . . . I).
Urbānitās, urbānitātis, *f.* (L) . . (modus agendī quī decet et omnibus placet).
Urbs, urbis, *f.* (XIII) . . . . . (pict. XIII).
Usque (XXI) . . . . . (semper: vērō: in tōtō).
Ūsūrpō, ūsūrpāre, ūsūrpāvī, ūsūrpātum (XXVI) . . . . . (aliquid teneō per quod aliquid faciō).
Ūsus, ūsūs, *m.* (XLVII) . . . . . (cōnsuētūdō, modus, necesse).
Uter, utra, utrum (VIII) . . . . (quaestiō in Pēnsō VIII).
Uterque, utraque, utrumque (XLIV) . . . . . (duo, sī duo sunt omnia).
Ūtilis, ūtile (XLIV) . . . . . (per quod aliquid bonī nōbīs facimus).
Ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum (XLVII) . . (aliquid bonī per aliquid mihi faciō).
Ūva, ūvae, *f.* (XV) . . . . . (pict. XV).
Uxor, uxōris, *f.* (XIII) . . . . . (māter tua est uxor patris tuī).

V cōnsonāns

Vacuus, vacua, vacuum (XXIX) . (quod nihil continet).
Vagor, vagārī, vagātus sum (XXXIV) . . . . . (in omnēs partēs eō).
Valdē (XLIX) . . . . . (maximē: cf. Validus).
Valē (XVIII) . . . . . (contrārium est Salvē).

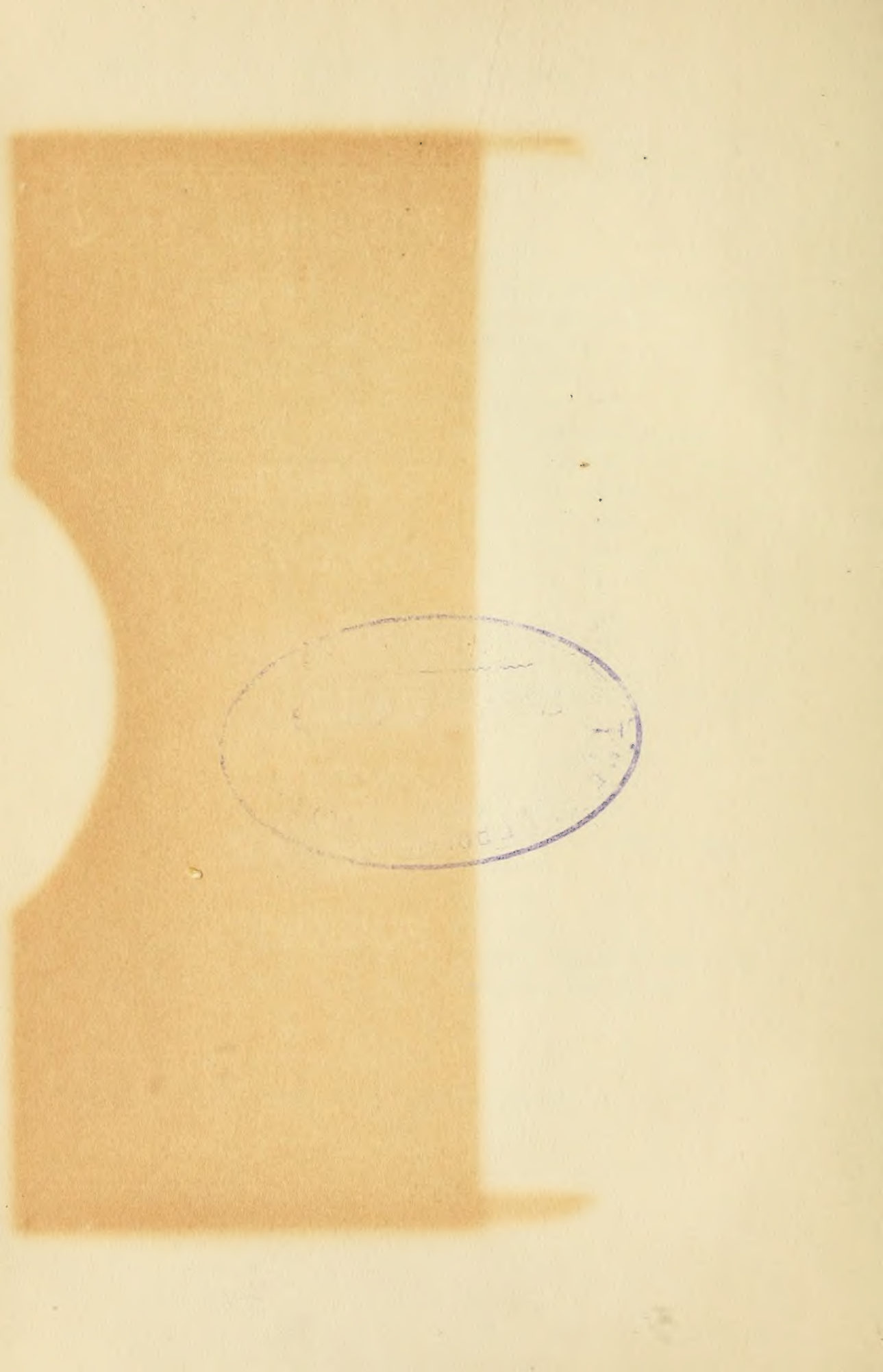
Valeō, valēre, valuī (XXIX) . . . (validus sum).
Validus, valida, validum (XXIII). (quī multum potest).
Vāllum, vāllī, *n.* (XLVI) . . . . (mūnītiō).
Vehementer (XLVI) . . . . . (magnō cum furōre).
Velut (XLII) . . . . . (eōdem modō ac).
Vēnātor, vēnātōris, *m.* (XI) . . (pict. XI).
Vēndō, vēndere, vēndidī, vēnditum (XIII) . . . . . (rem tibi dō, dās mihi nummōs: sīc rem tibi vēndō).
Veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum (IV). (in Fōrmulā III).
Ventus, ventī, *m.* (XLIX) . . . . (id quod spīrāmus, per terrās sē movēns).
Vērāx, vērāx (XXXVI) . . . . . (vērācēs sunt illī quī vērum dīcunt).
Verbum, verbī, *n.* (XXXVI). . . (vocābulum).
Vereor, verērī, veritus sum (XLII) . . . . . (timeō).
Vērō (XXXII) . . . . . (cf. Vērum).
Versor, versārī, versātus sum (XXXIX) . . . . . (in omnēs partēs eō).
Vertō, vertere, vertī, versum (XXXII) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Vērus, vēra, vērum (XIII) . . . (quod dīcimus esse, sī est).
Vesper, vesperis vel vesperī, *m.* (XXXIV). . . . . (ultima pars diēī).
Vester, vestra, vestrum (VIII) . . (cf. Vōs).
Vetō, vetāre, vetuī, vetitum (XVII) . . . . . (dīcō "Nōlī hoc facere").
Vetus, vetus (gen. veteris) (VIII). (rogā magistrum).
Via, viae, *f.* (XI) . . . . . (pict. XI).
Victōria, victōriae, *f.* (XLIII) . . (sī in pugnā melior sum quam alius, eum vincō: victōria est mihi).
Vīcus, vīcī, *m.* (XXIV) . . . . . (urbs minima).
Videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum (II) . . (in Fōrmulā II).
Vigilō, vigilāre, vigilāvī, vigilātum (XXII) . . . . . (contrārium est Dormiō).

Vīgintī (IX) . . . . . (numerus . . . XX).
Vīlicus, vīlicī, *m.* (XVIII) . . . . (is cui fundus cūrae est).
Vīlla, vīllae, *f.* (XI) . . . . . (pict. XI).
Vincō, vincere, vīcī, victum (XLVI) . . . . . (superō).
Vir, virī, *m.* (XI) . . . . . (homō: pater est vir, sed nōn puer, nōn anus).
Vireō, virēre, viruī (XXII) . . . (viridis sum).
Virga, virgae, *f.* (XXXVI) . . . . (pict. XXXVI).
Virgō, virginis, *f.* (XXIV) . . . . (puella maior).
Viridis, viride (XV) . . . . . (color: rogā magistrum).
Virtūs, virtūtis, *f.* (XXIV) . . . (is quī fortis est, vel bonus est, virtūtem habet).
Vīs, vīs, *f.* (XXI) . . . . . (rogā magistrum).
Vīta, vītae, *f.* (XI) . . . . . (contrārium est Mors).
Vītis, vītis, *f.* (XV) . . . . . (pict. XV).
Vīvō, vīvere, vīxī, vīctum (XXIV) . . . . . (vītam agō).
Vix (XIII) . . . . . (nōn multum).
Vocābulum, vocābulī, *n.* (XXV) . (in Fōrmulīs Neutrī Generis).
Vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum (XXX) . . . . . (appellō: dīcō "Hūc venī").
Volnerō, volnerāre, volnerāvī, volnerātum (XXIV) . . . . . (tēlō male faciō).
Volnus, volneris, *n.* (XXV) . . . (in Fōrmulīs Neutrī Generis).
Volō, velle, voluī (XIII) . . . . (dēsīderō).
Volpis, volpis, *f.* (XV) . . . . . (pict. XV).
Voltus, voltūs, *m.* (XXI) . . . . (pict. XXI).
Voluntās, voluntātis, *f.* (XL) . . (id quod aliquis facere volt).
Vōx, vōcis, *f.* (XIII) . . . . . (id quod audīs, sī dīcō).

Z

Zōna, zōnae, *f.* (XLII) . . . . . (pict. XXIV).

FĪNIS



University of Toronto
Library

DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET

Acme Library Card Pocket
LOWE-MARTIN CO. LIMITED